

FIG. 1

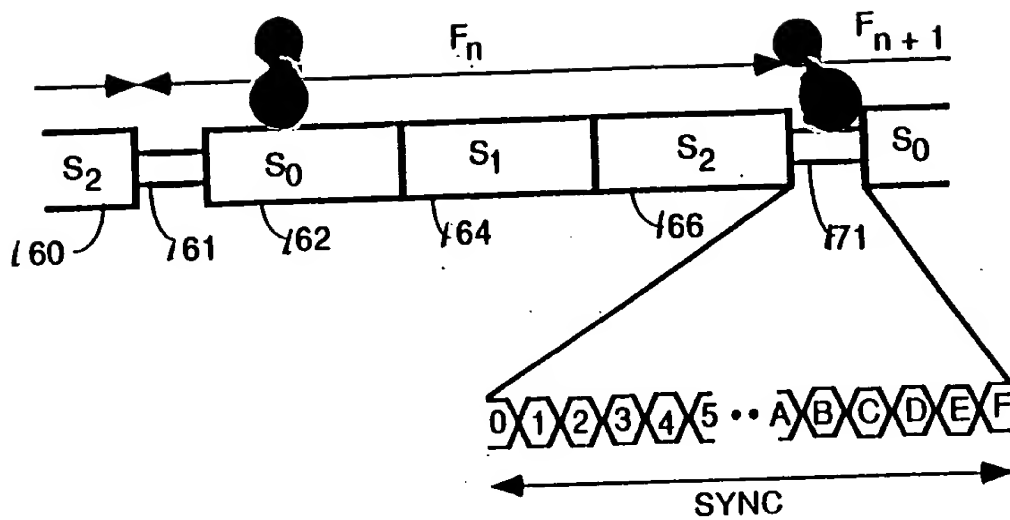


FIG. 4A^{2A}

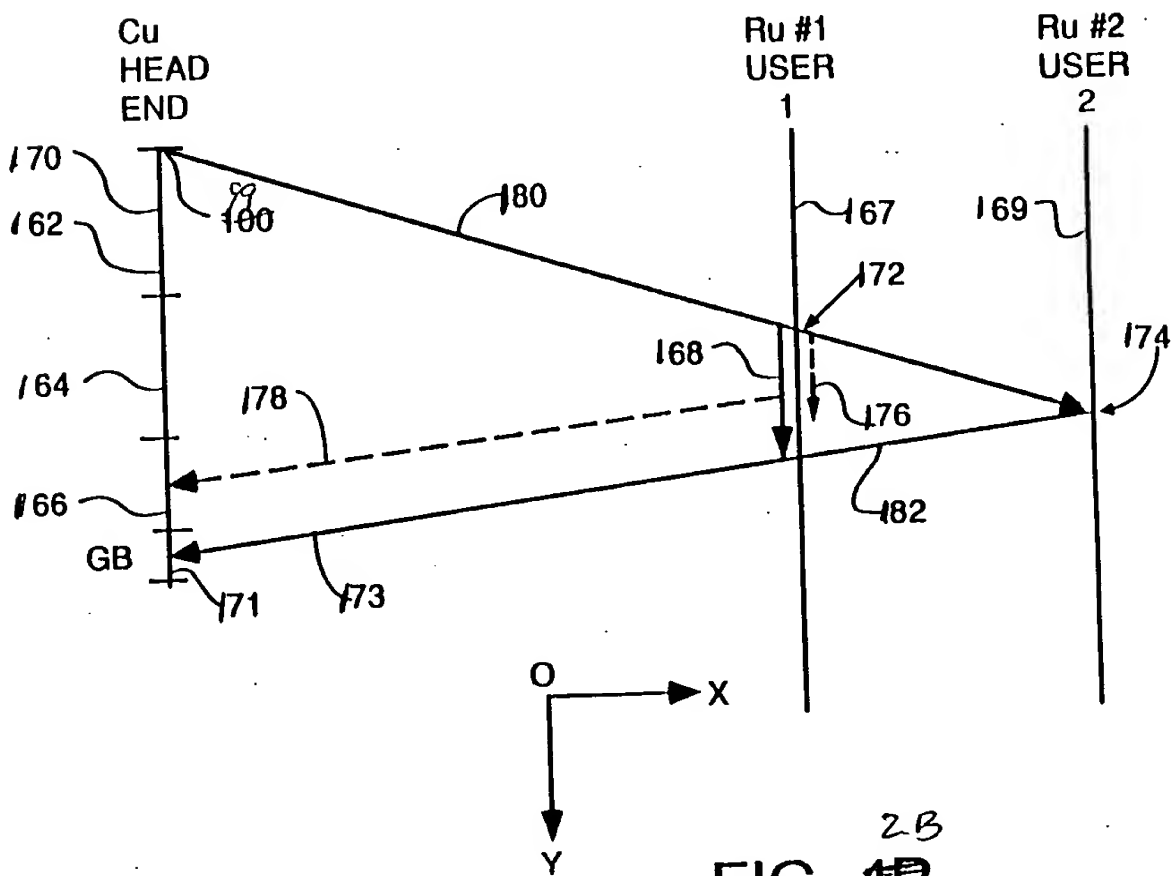


FIG. 4B^{2B}

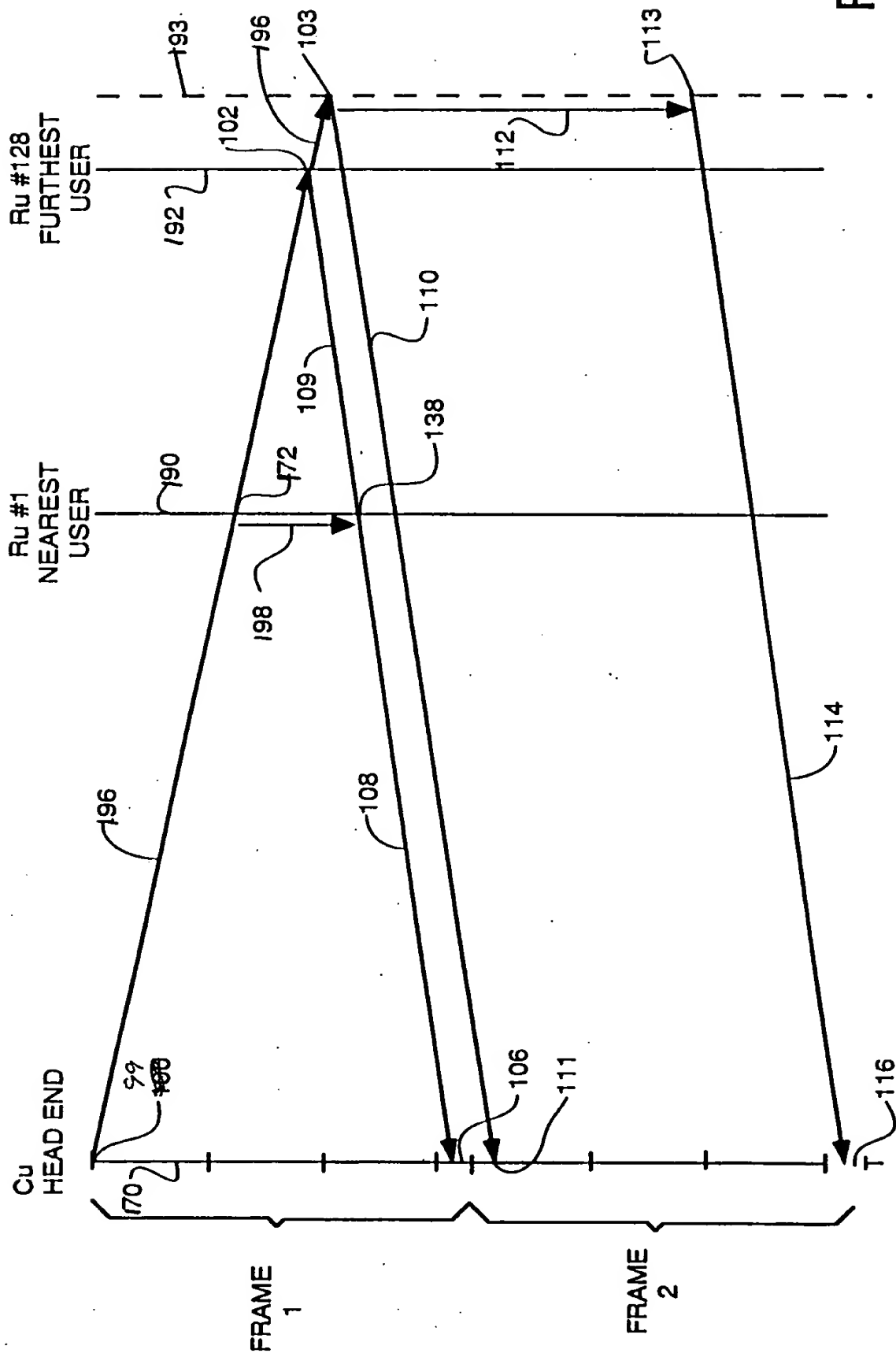
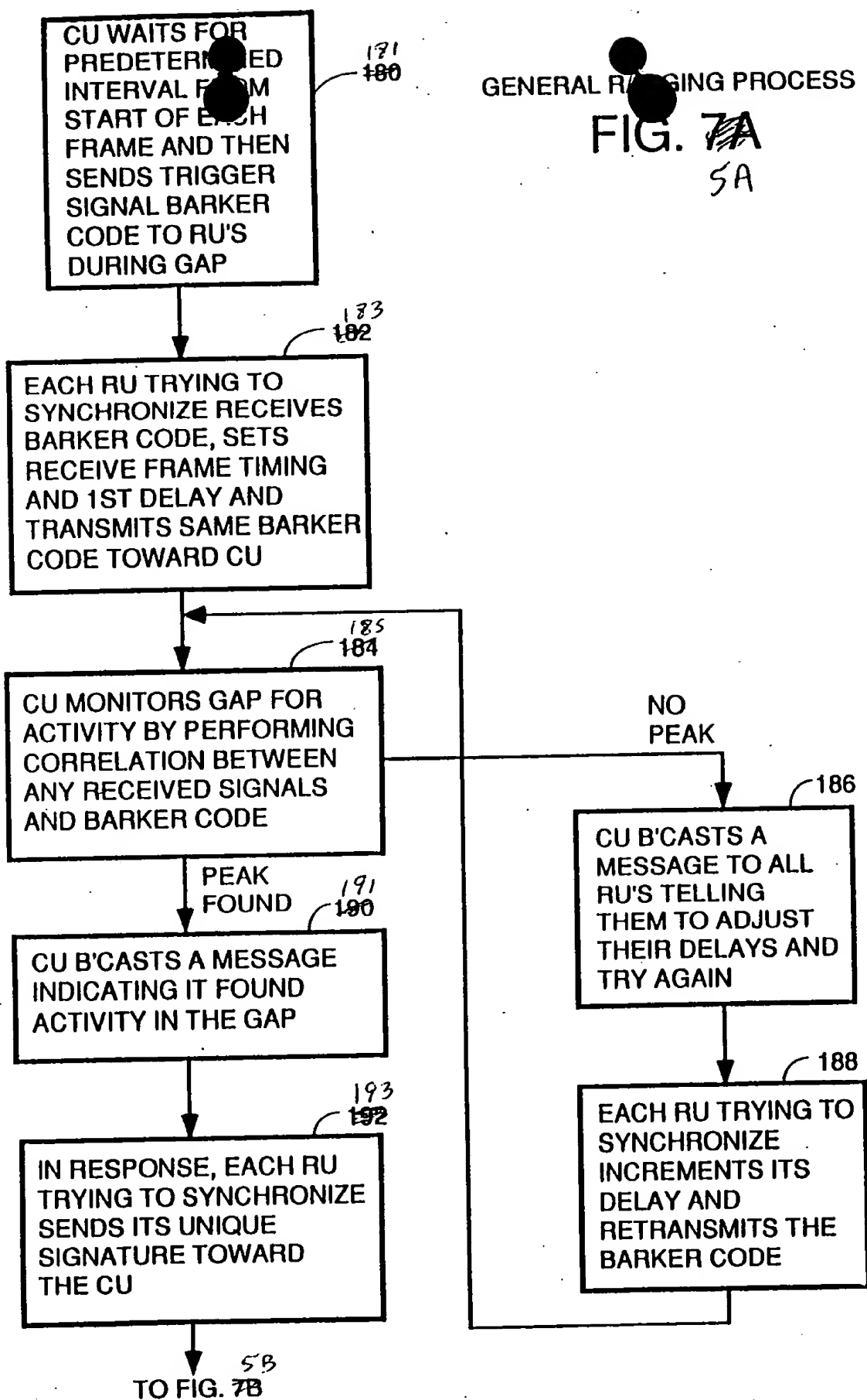


FIG. 3

FIG. 7A
5A

FROM FIG. 7A

CU MONITORS GAPS DURING PLURALITY OF SIGNATURE SEQUENCE FRAMES IN THE AUTHENTICATION INTERVAL AND PERFORMS CORRELATIONS DURING EACH GAP.

CU COUNTS THE NUMBER OF GAPS IN AUTHENTICATION INTERVAL THAT HAVE ACTIVITY AND COMPARES THAT NUMBER TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FRAMES IN THE AUTHENTICATION INTERVAL TO DETERMINE IF THE 50% ACTIVITY LEVEL LIMIT HAS BEEN EXCEEDED.

50% ACTIVITY
DETECTED

CU IDENTIFIES RU FROM SIGNATURE AND BROADCASTS IDENTITY SO DETERMINED.

RU WITH IDENTITY BROADCAST BY CU RECOGNIZES ITS IDENTITY IN BROADCAST AND ENTERS FINE TUNING MODE.

CU INSTRUCTS RU ON HOW TO ADJUST ITS DELAY IN ORDER TO CENTER THE CORRELATION PEAK IN THE MIDDLE OF THE GAP/GUARDBAND.

GREATER THAN
50% ACTIVITY

CU BROADCASTS MESSAGE TO ALL RU'S INSTRUCTING ALL RU'S ATTEMPTING SYNCHRONIZATION TO EXECUTE THEIR COLLISION RESOLUTION PROTOCOLS.

EACH RU ATTEMPTING TO SYNCHRONIZE EXECUTES A RANDOM DECISION WHETHER TO CONTINUE ATTEMPTING TO SYNCHRONIZE OR TO STOP, WITH A 50% PROBABILITY OF EITHER OUTCOME.

RU'S THAT HAVE DECIDED TO CONTINUE RETRANSMIT THEIR SIGNATURE WITH THE SAME TIMING AS WAS USED ON THE LAST ITERATION

TO FIG. 7B

FIG. 7B

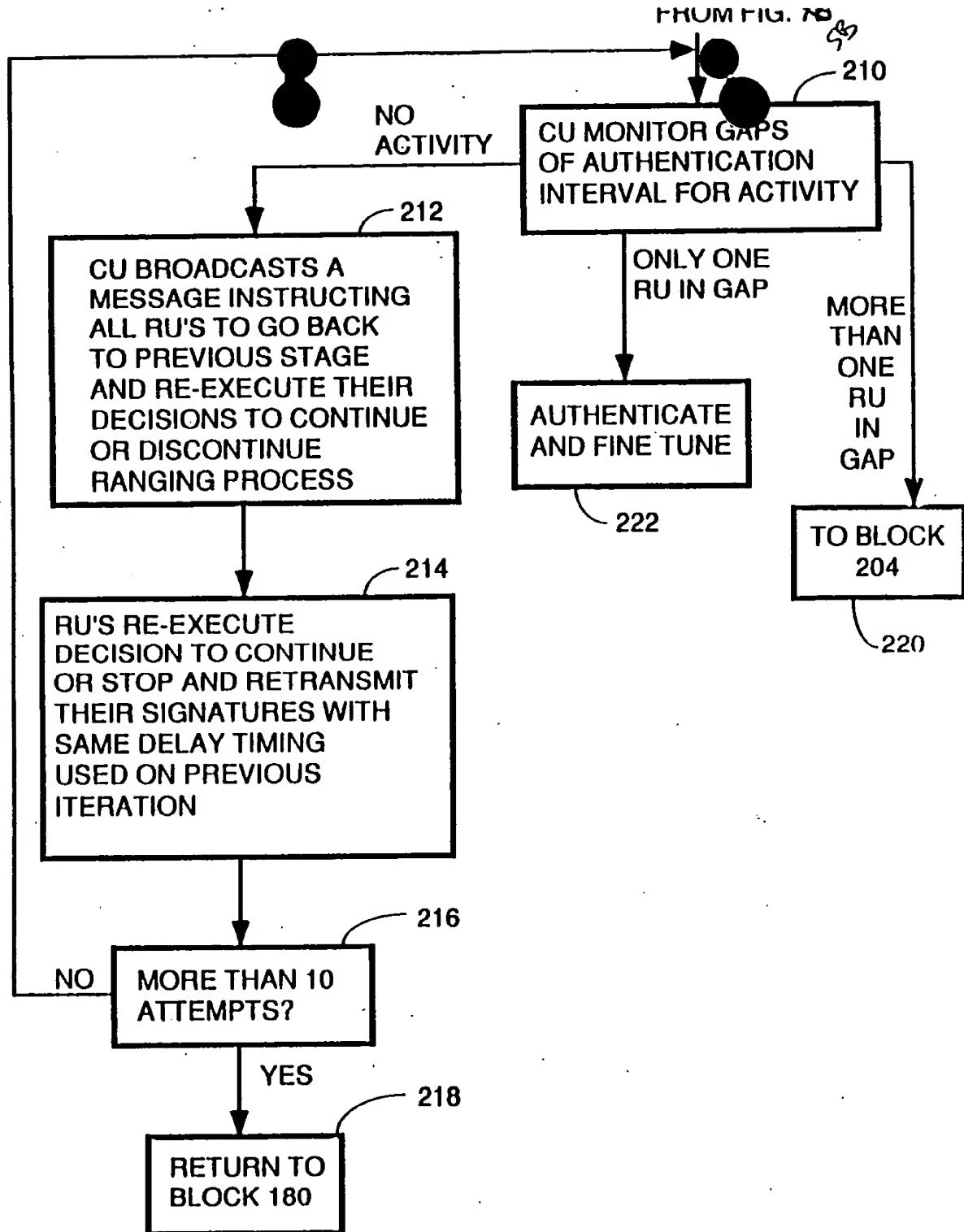
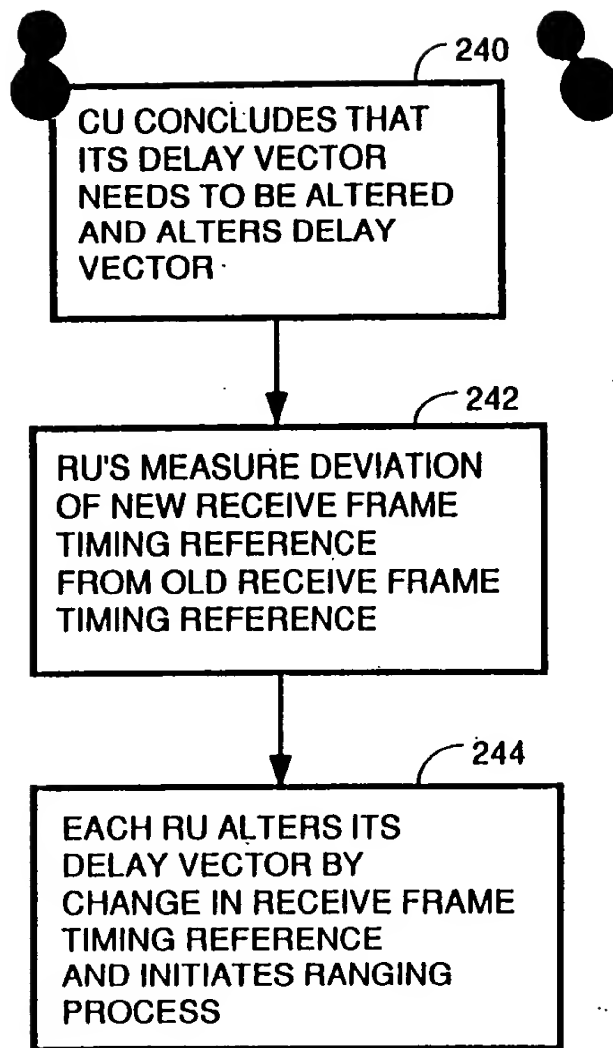


FIG. 70⁵⁰



6
FIG. 8
DEAD RECKONING RE-SYNC

05755042-011001

CU CONCLUDES IT
MUST ALTER ITS
DELAY VECTOR TO
ALLOW THE FARTHEST
RU'S TO SYNCHRONIZE
TO THE SAME FRAME
AS THE NEAREST RU'S
AND BROADCASTS A
MESSAGE TO ALL RU'S
INDICATING WHEN AND
BY HOW MUCH IT WILL
ALTER ITS DELAY
VECTOR

248

EACH RU RECEIVES
BROADCAST AND
ALTERS ITS DELAY
VECTOR BY AMOUNT
INSTRUCTED AT TIME
CU ALTERS ITS DELAY
VECTOR

250

EACH RU REINITIATES
SYNCHRONIZATION
PROCESS

7
FIG. 9

PRECURSOR EMBODIMENT



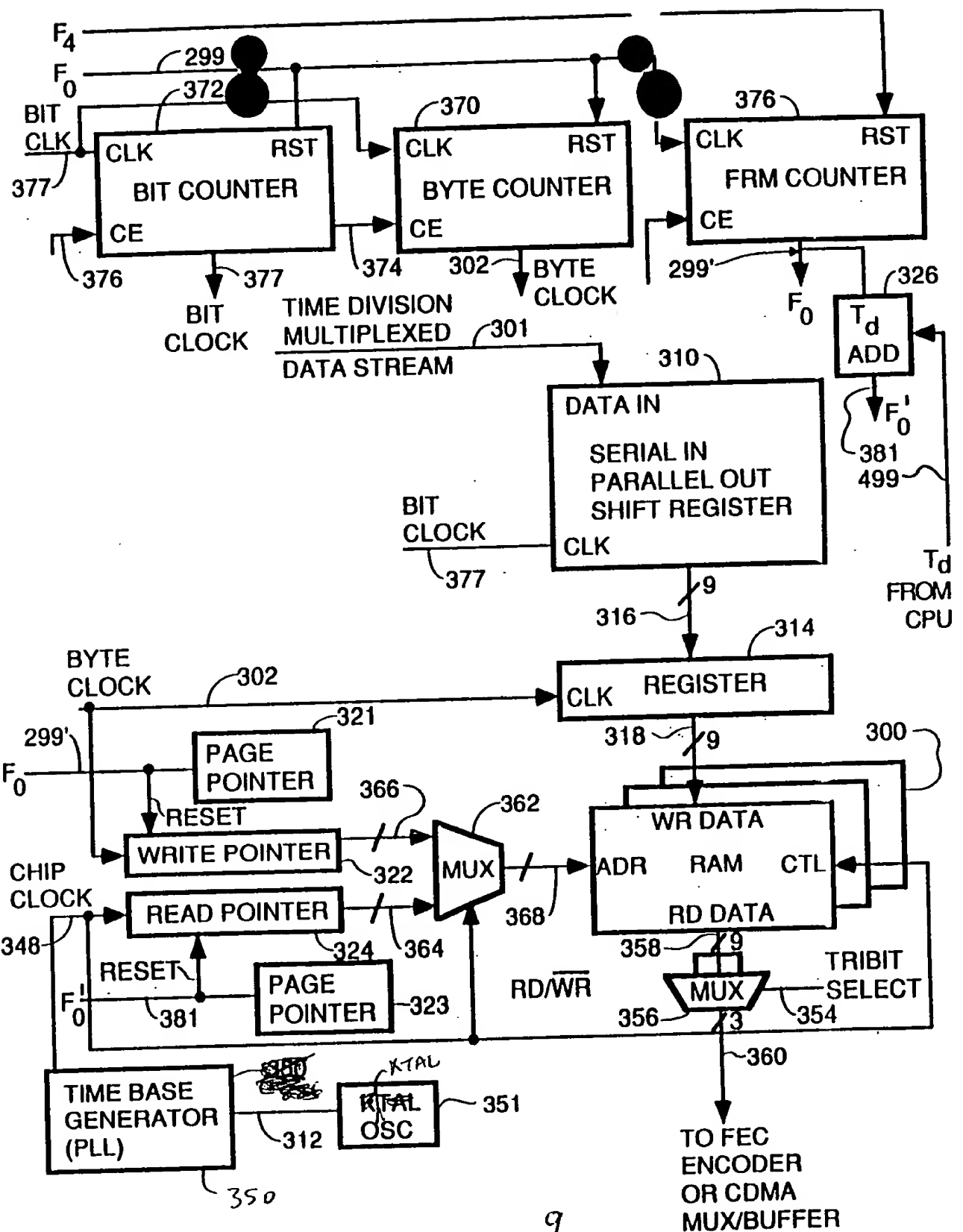


FIG. 12

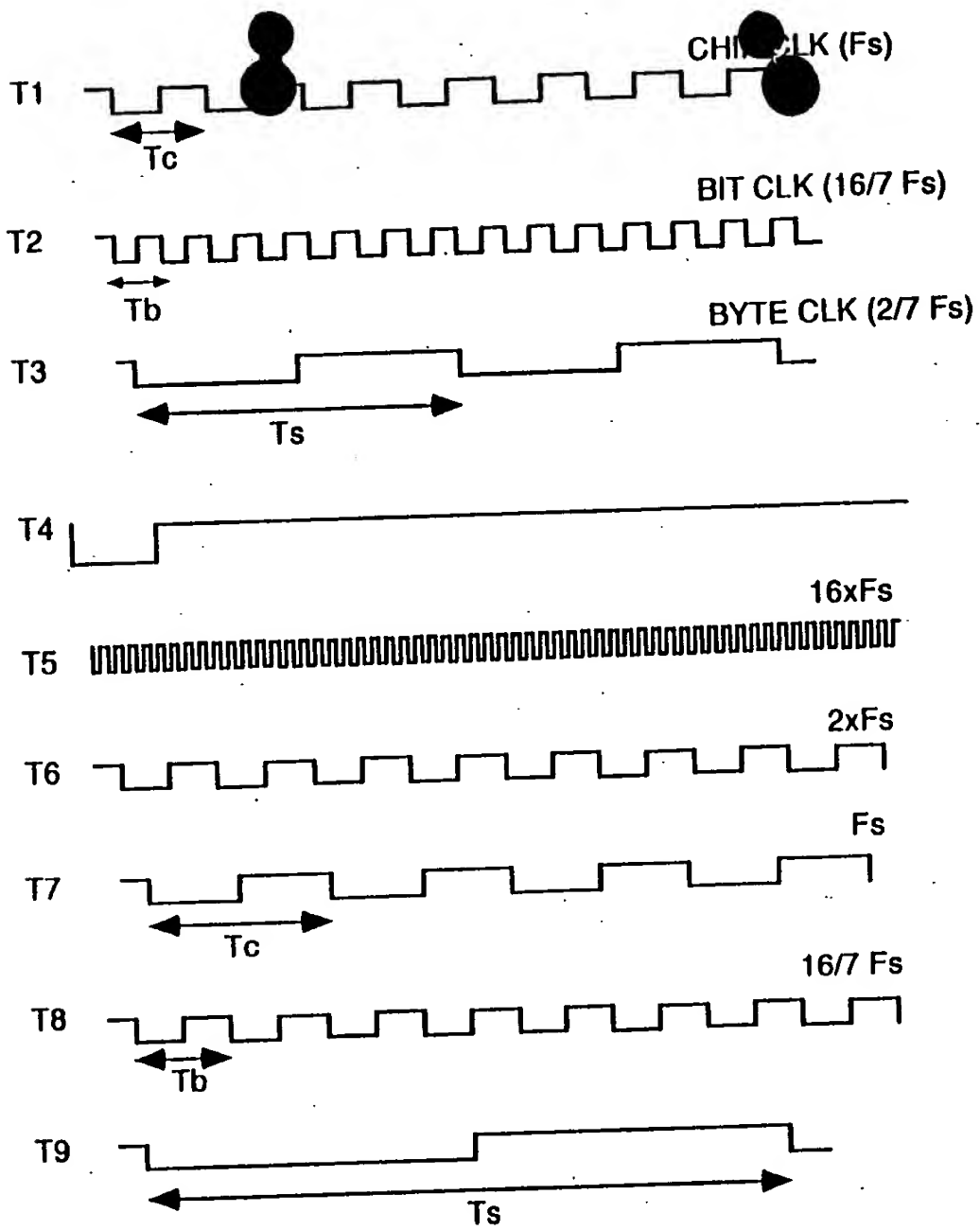
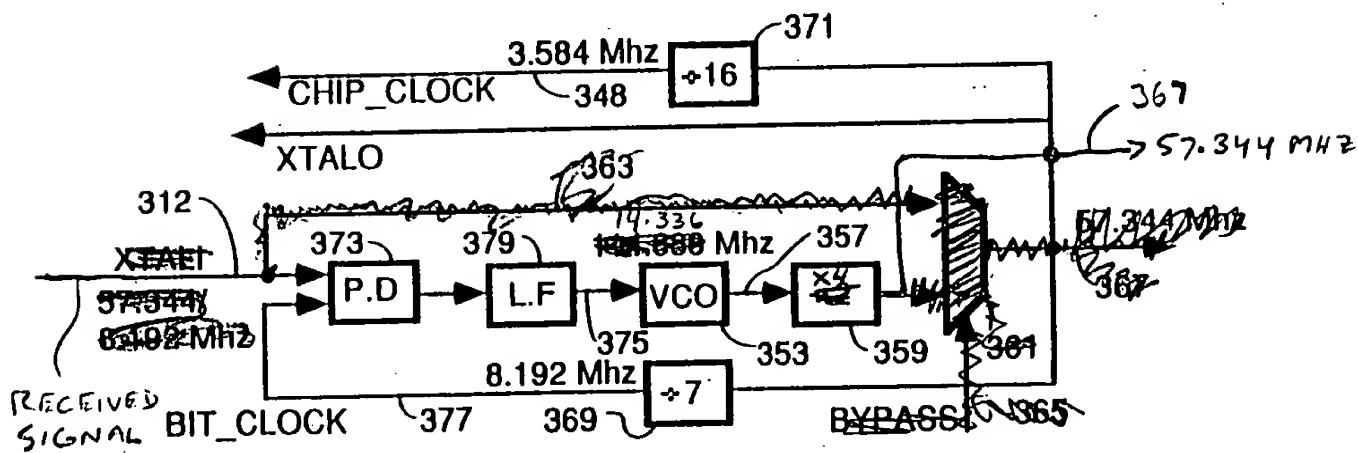
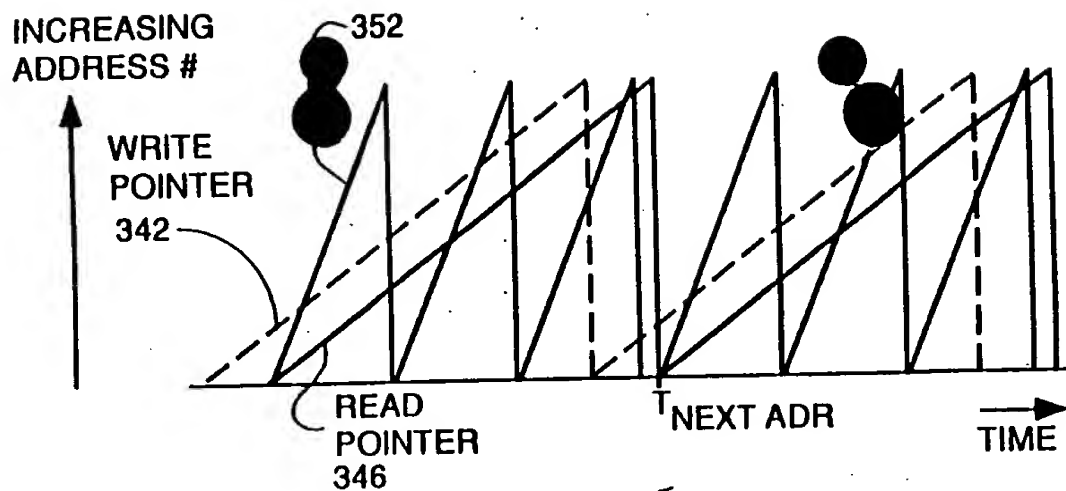


FIG. 13¹⁰



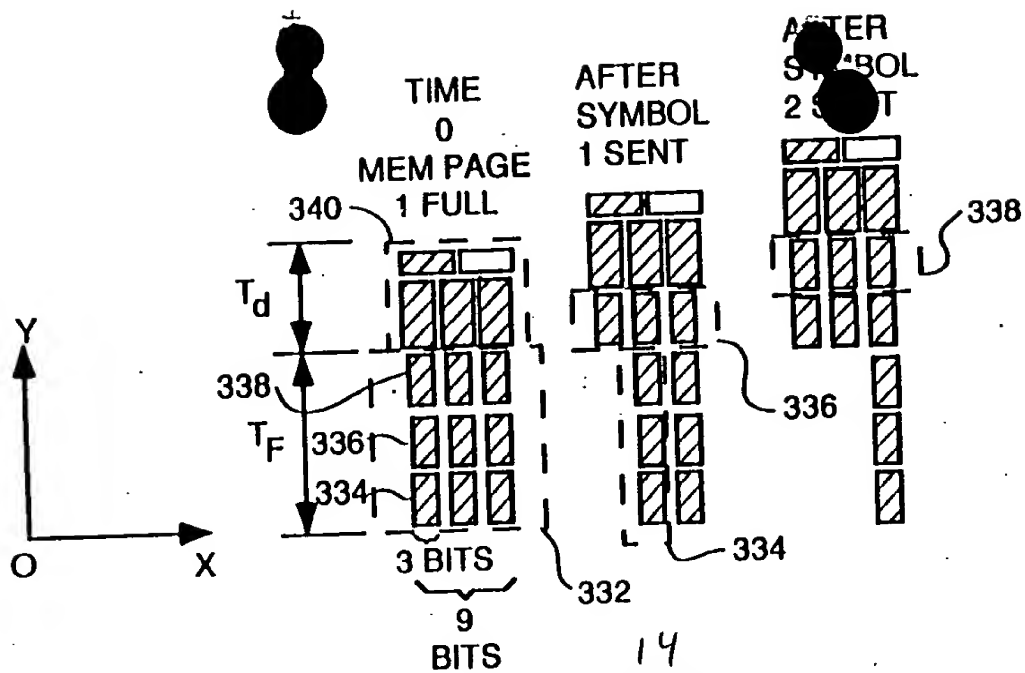


FIG. 14

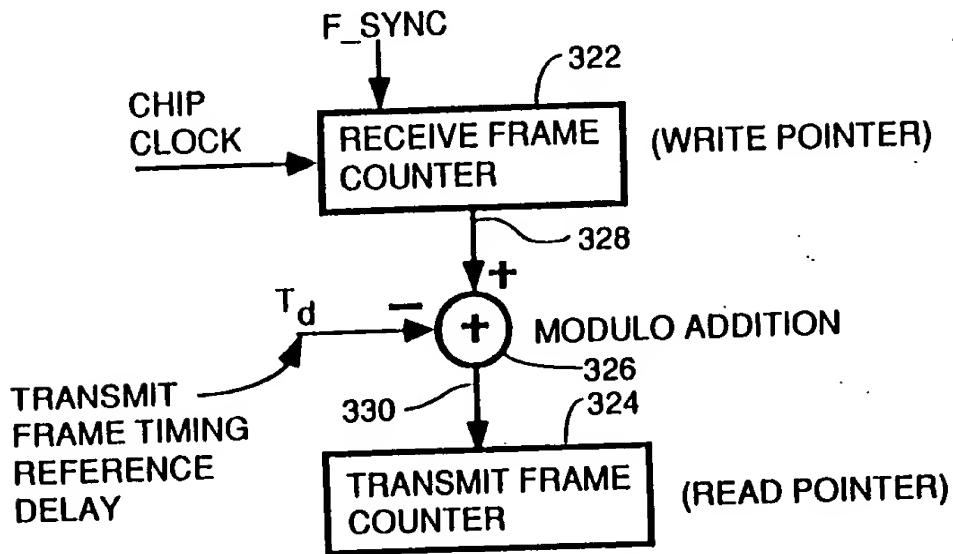


FIG. 15

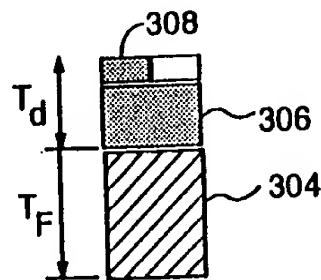


FIG. 16

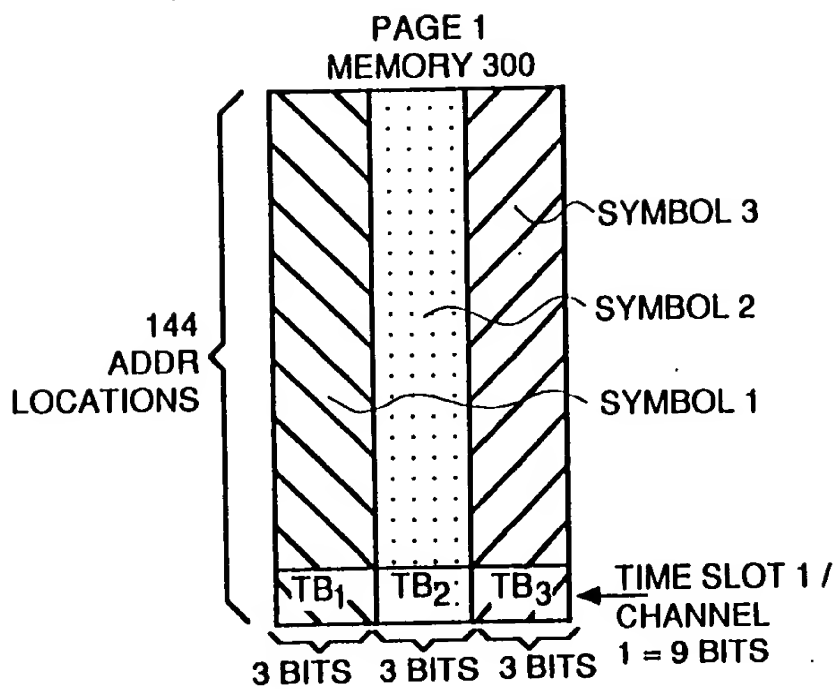
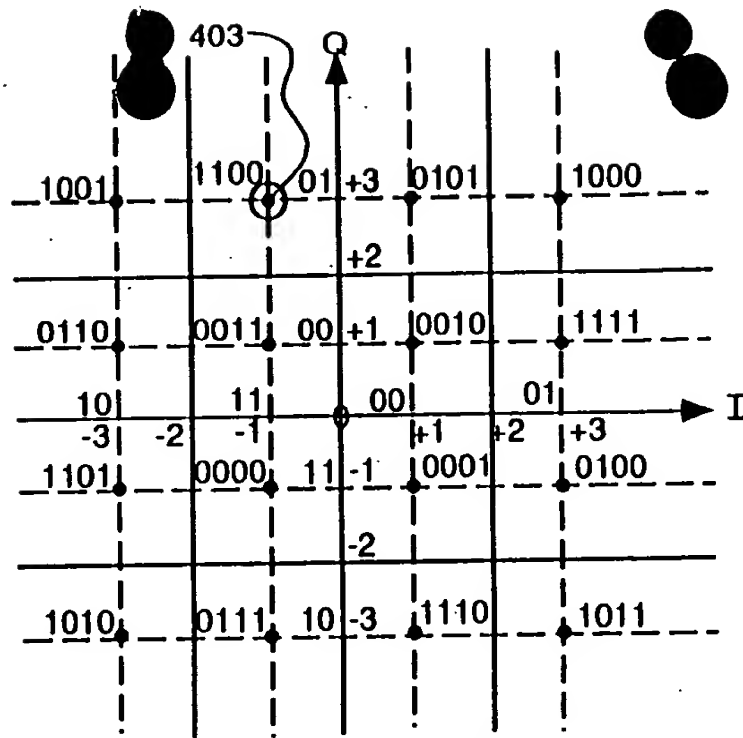


FIG. 20¹⁶



18
FIG. 21

| CODE | INPHASE | QUADRATURE | |
|------|---------|------------|-----------|
| 0000 | 111 | 111 | = -1 - |
| 0001 | 001 | 111 | = 1 - |
| 0010 | 001 | 001 | = 1 + |
| 0011 | 111 | 001 | = -1 + |
| 0100 | 011 | 111 | = 3 - |
| 0101 | 001 | 011 | = 1 + 3* |
| 0110 | 101 | 001 | = -3 + |
| 0111 | 111 | 101 | = -1 - 3* |
| 1000 | 011 | 011 | = +3 + 3* |
| 1001 | 101 | 011 | = -3 + 3* |
| 1010 | 101 | 101 | = -3 - 3* |
| 1011 | 011 | 101 | = 3 - 3* |
| 1100 | 111 | 011 | = -1 + 3* |
| 1101 | 101 | 111 | = -3 - |
| 1110 | 001 | 101 | = 1 - 3* |
| 1111 | 011 | 001 | = 3 + |

19
FIG. 22

INFORMATION
VECTOR [B]
FOR EACH
SYMBOL

ORTHOGONAL
CODE MATRIX

$$\begin{array}{c} 483 \\ 481 \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & & & \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} C_{1,1} & C_{1,2} & \dots & C_{1,144} \\ C_{2,1} & C_{2,2} & \dots & C_{2,144} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

20A
FIG. 23A

REAL
PART OF
INFO
VECTOR
[b] FOR
FIRST
SYMBOL

REAL
PART OF
RESULT
VECTOR

$$\begin{array}{c} 405 \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} +3 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ +3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{array}{c} 407 \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} 409 \\ \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$[b_{\text{REAL}}] \times [\text{CODE MATRIX}] = [R_{\text{REAL}}] = \text{"CHIPS OUT" ARRAY-REAL}$$

20B
FIG. 23B

| LSBs y1 y0 | PHASE | 1+jQ |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| 00 | 0 | 3-j |
| 01 | 90 | 1+j3 |
| 10 | 180 | -3+j |
| 11 | -90 | -1-j3 |

| MSBs y3 y2 | PHASE difference (2nd-1st symbol) | 1+jQ WHEN LSB=00 | 1+jQ WHEN LSB=01 | 1+jQ WHEN LSB=10 | 1+jQ WHEN LSB=11 |
|---------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 00 | 0 | 3-j | 1+j3 | -3+j | -1-j3 |
| 01 | 90 | 1+j3 | -3+j | -1-j3 | 3-j |
| 10 | 180 | -3+j | -1-j3 | 3-j | 1+j3 |
| 11 | -90 | -1-j3 | 3-j | 1+j3 | -3+j |

LSB & MSB FALLBACK MODE MAPPINGS

FIG. 4A
22

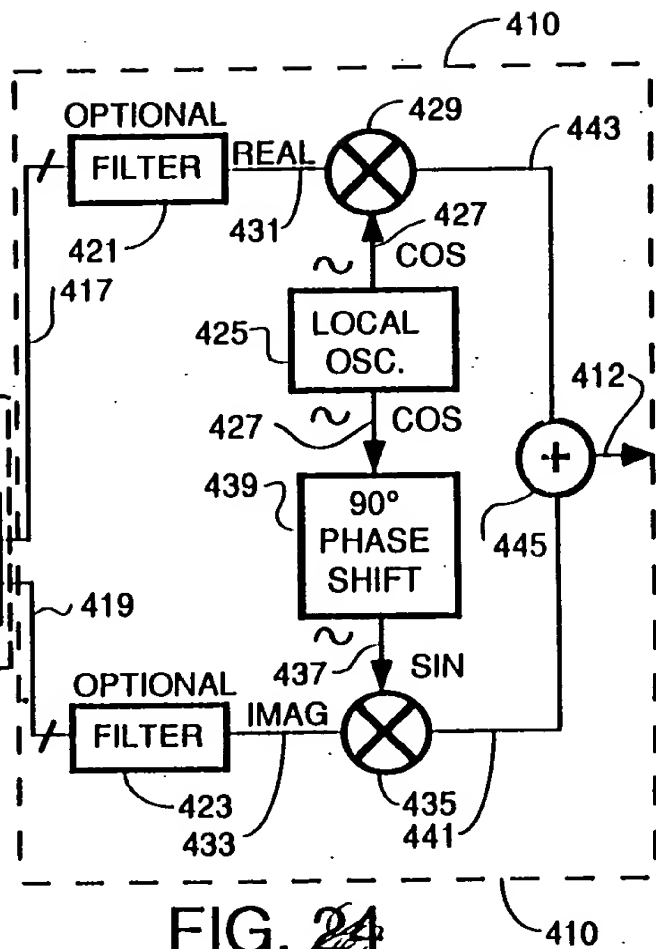
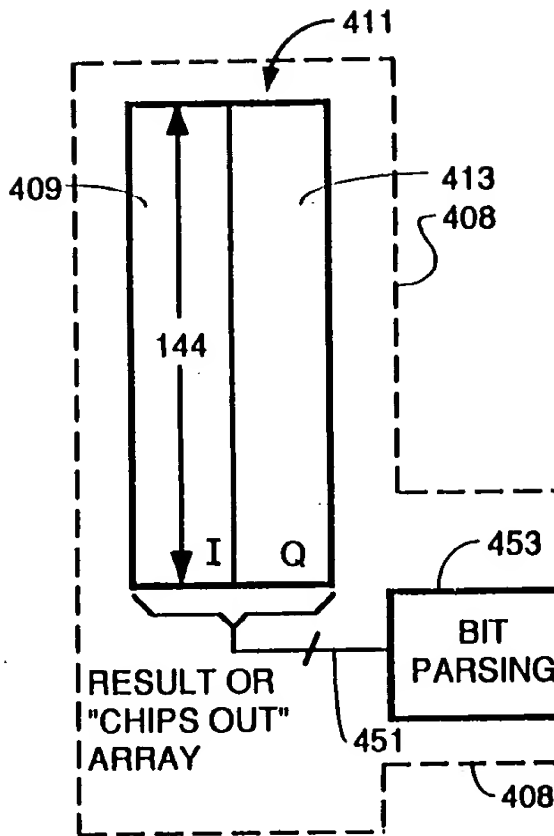


FIG. 24
23

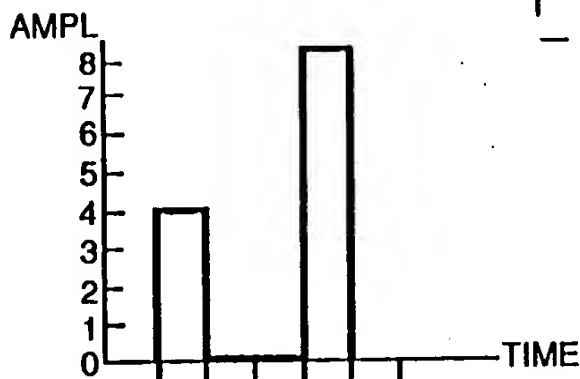


FIG. 25
24

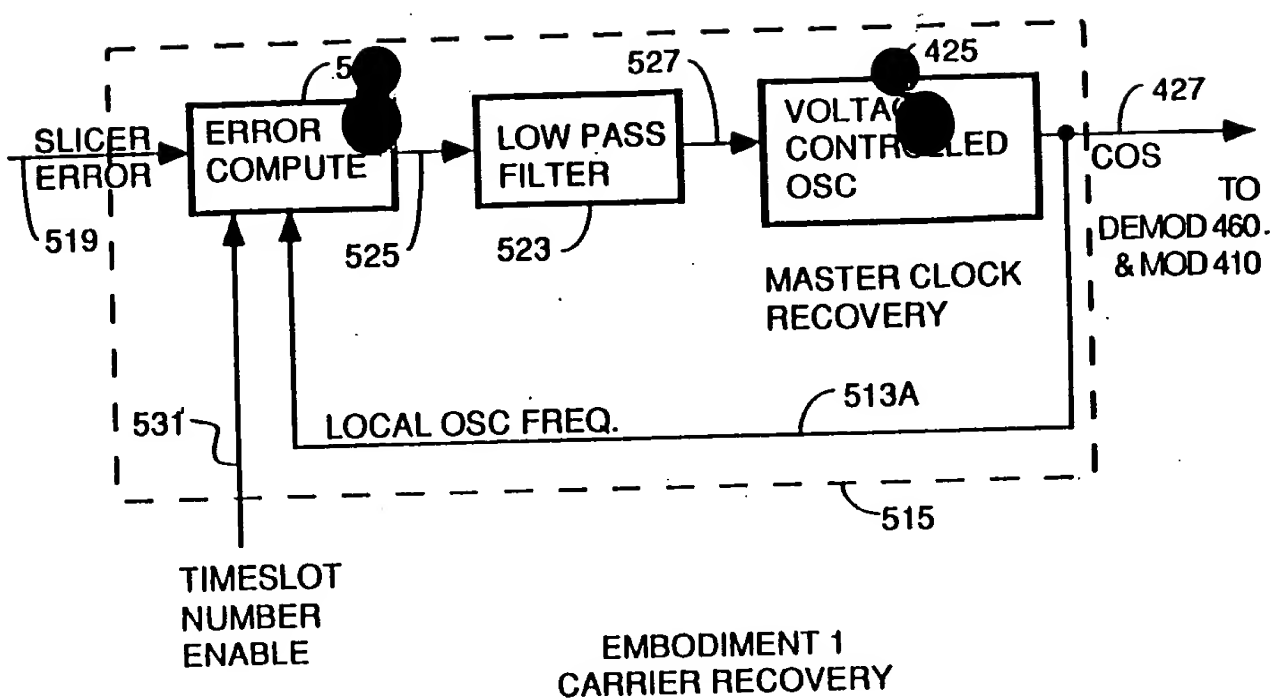


FIG. 35
25

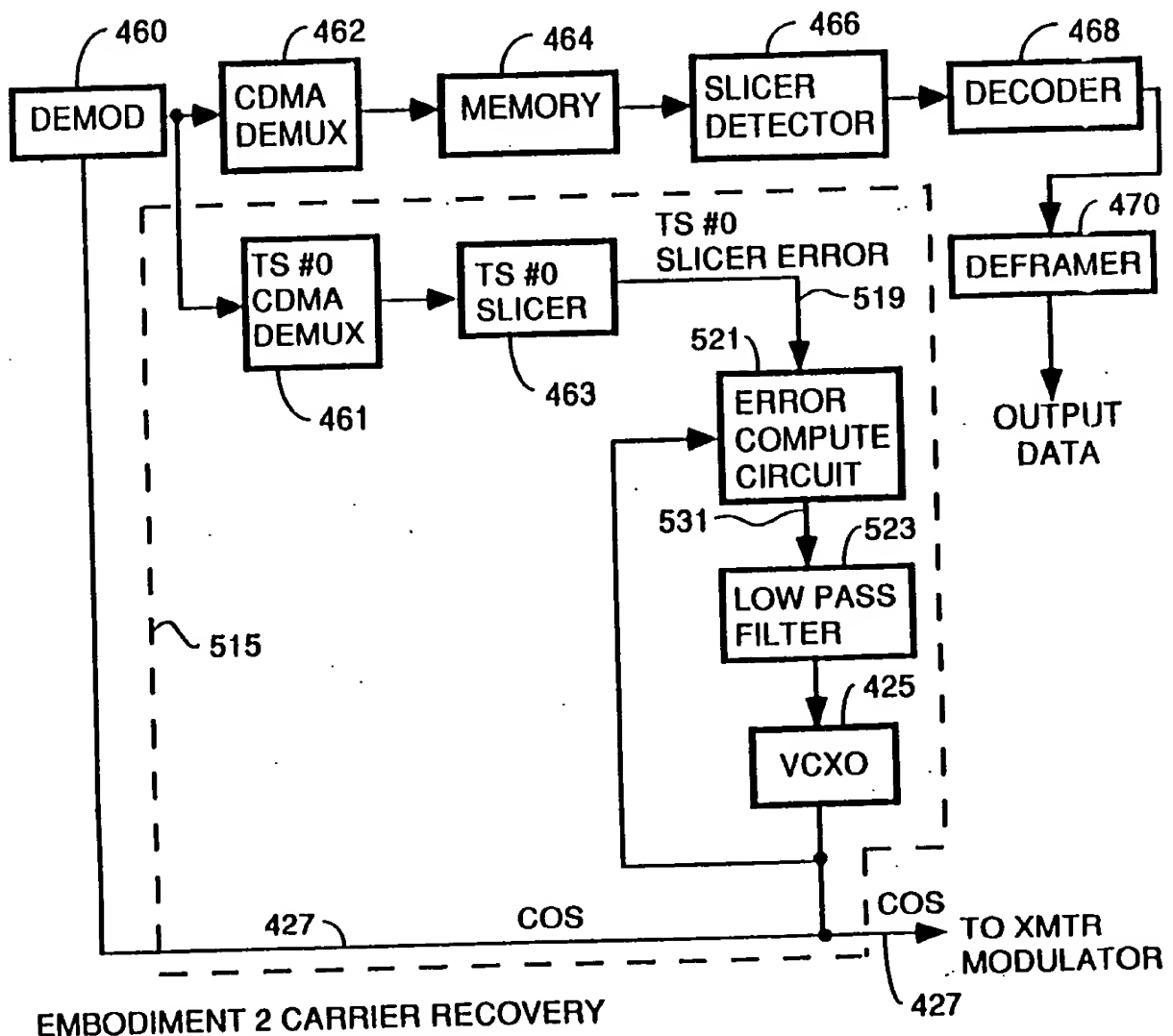


FIG. 36
26

RU PERFORMS
RANGING AND
ACHIEVES FRAME
SYNCHRONIZATION 1500

RU PERFORMS
TRAINING TO SET
THE COEFFICIENTS
OF ITS FILTERS
FOR PROPER
EQUALIZATION 1502

1504
IDLE? 1505
YES
NO

RU REQUESTS
BANDWIDTH FROM
CU USING ASK MOD 1506

CU AWARDS BANDWIDTH
IN THE FORM OF ONE
OR MORE TIMESLOTS
ASSIGNED TO THIS RU 1508

RU SENDS KNOWN
PREAMBLE DATA IN
ASSIGNED TIMESLOTS 1510

CU DETECTS PHASE AND AMPL.
ERROR FOR THIS RU FROM
PREAMBLE DATA IN ASSIGNED TS
AND
STORES IN MEMORY
LOCATION MAPPED TO
THIS RU 1512

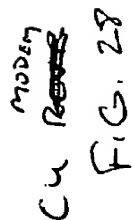
AS PAYLOAD DATA FROM
THIS RU IS RECEIVED,
CU CPU LOOKS UP
PHASE AND AMPLITUDE
ERROR FOR THIS
RU AND SENDS TO
CONTROL CIRCUITRY
FOR A ROTATIONAL
AMPLIFIER & G2 AMPL. 1514

ROTATIONAL AMPLIFIERS
CORRECTS PHASE OF
INCOMING DATA TO
PHASE OF MASTER CLOCK
SO SAMPLING OF
RECEIVED DATA POINTS
OCCURS AT PROPER
TIMES 1516

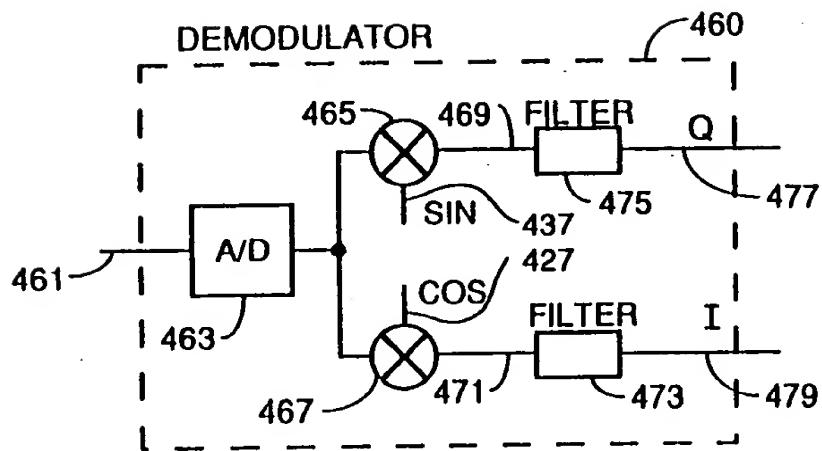
FIG. 27

44

Δ
Η
Σ
Σ



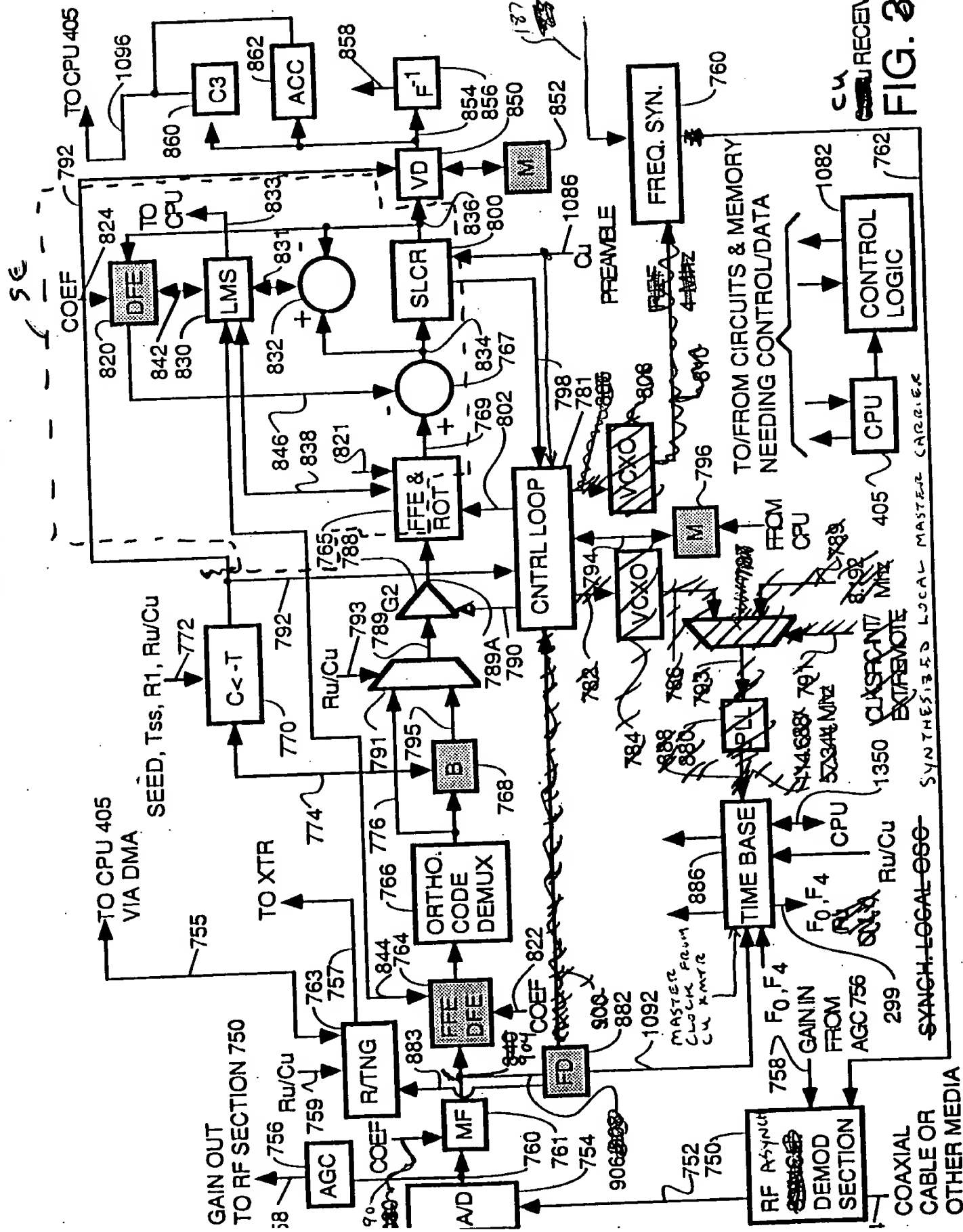
09759842-011001
FIG. 26

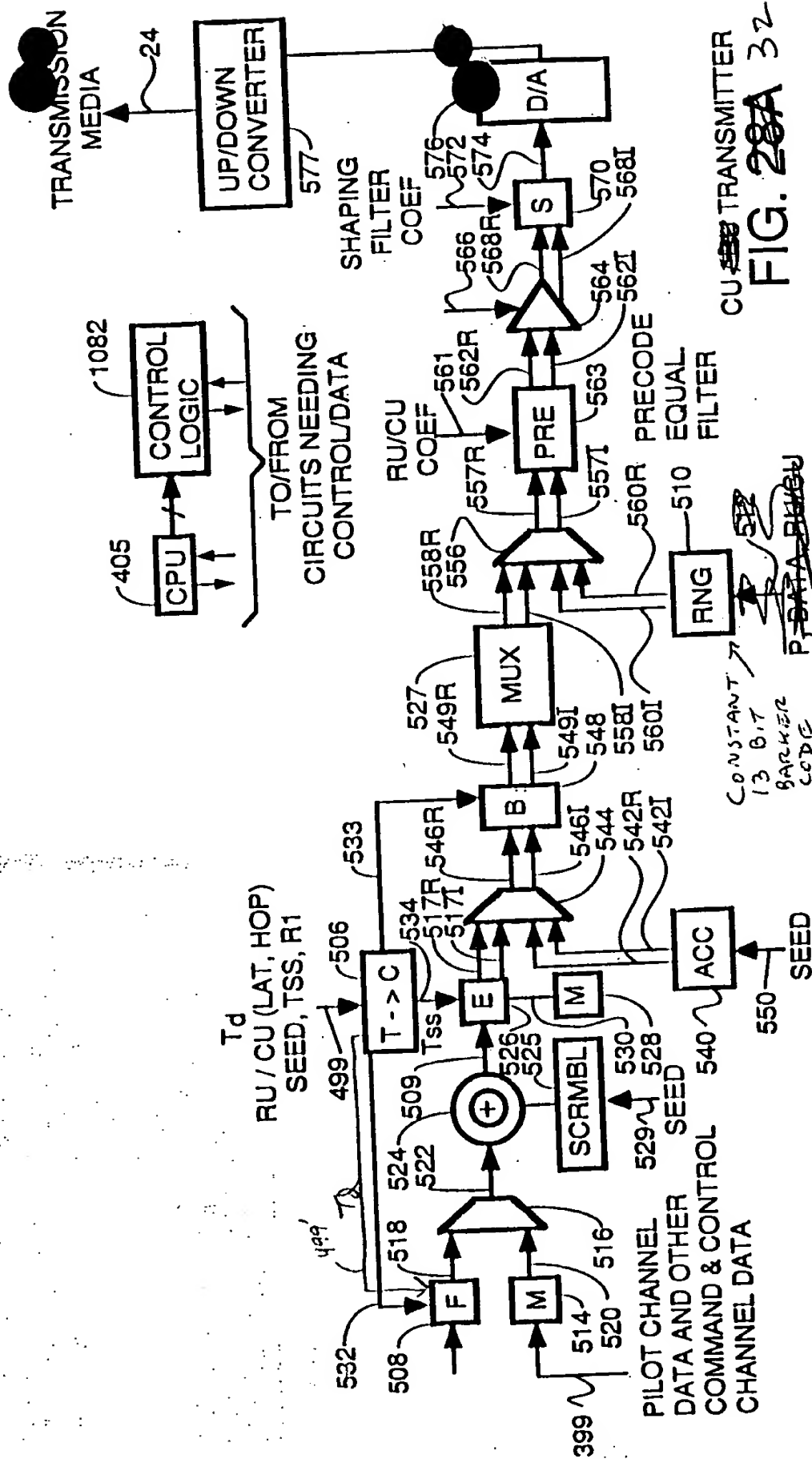



29
FIG. 26

[illegible]

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them.

FIG. ~~34~~ 31

[illegible]

CONSTANT \rightarrow  13 B.T
BARKER
CODE
~~P DATA BARKER~~

CUT ~~THE~~ TRANSMITTER

FIG. 28A 32

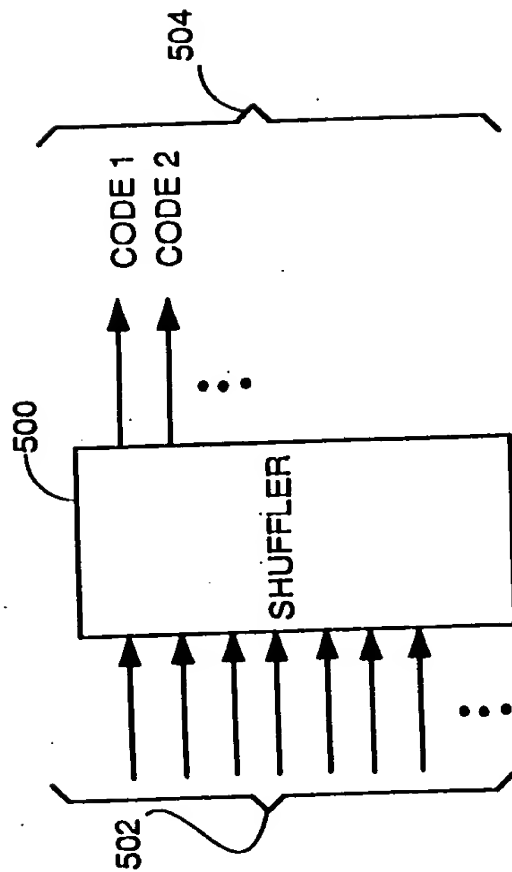
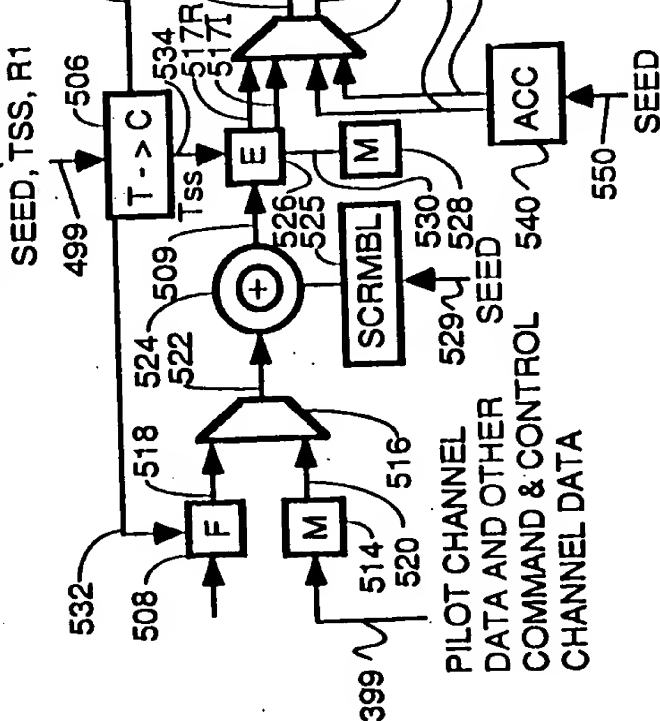


FIG. 28B

RU / CU (LAT, HOP)
SEED, TSS, R1



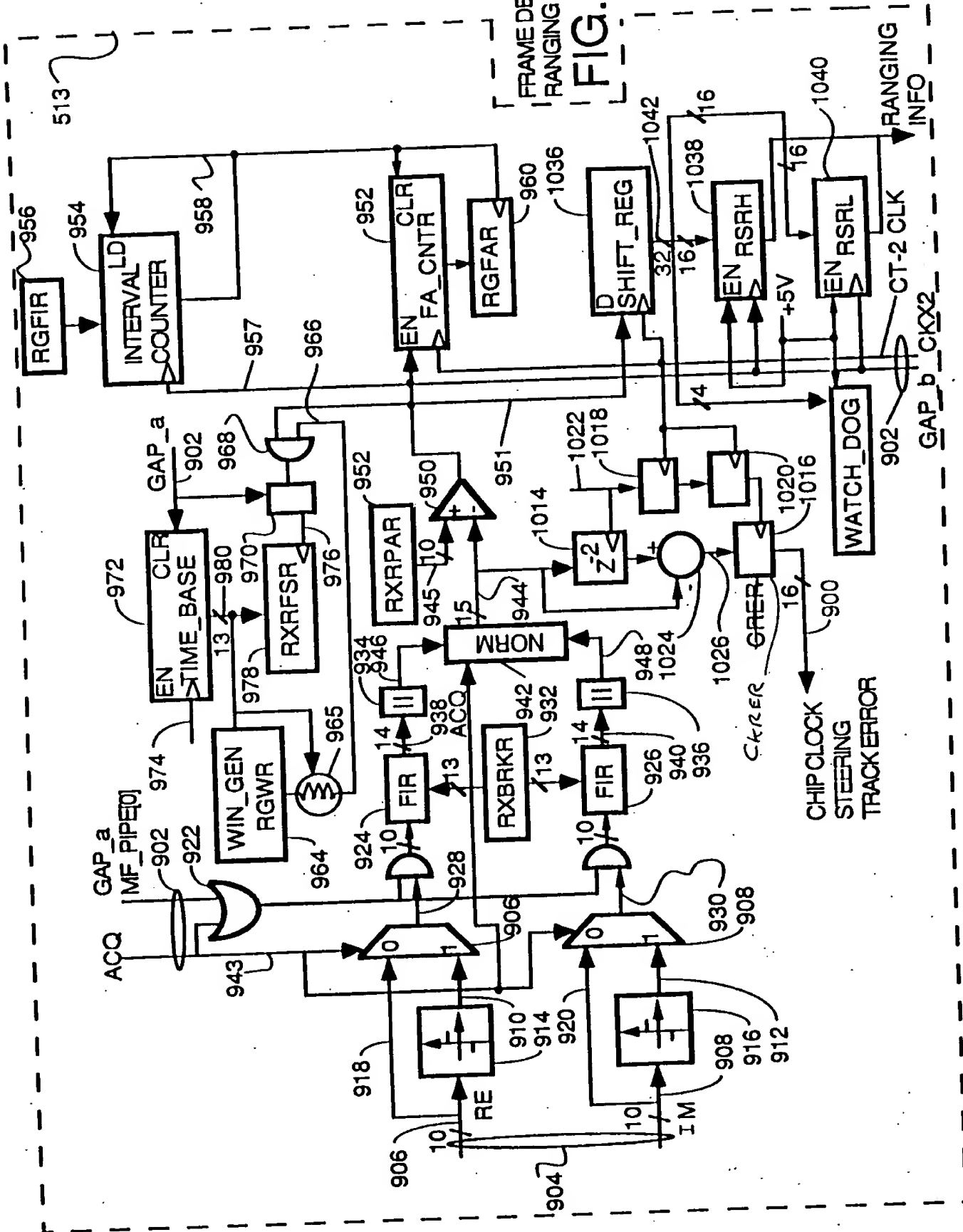


FIG. 38

GAP ACQUISITION TIMING

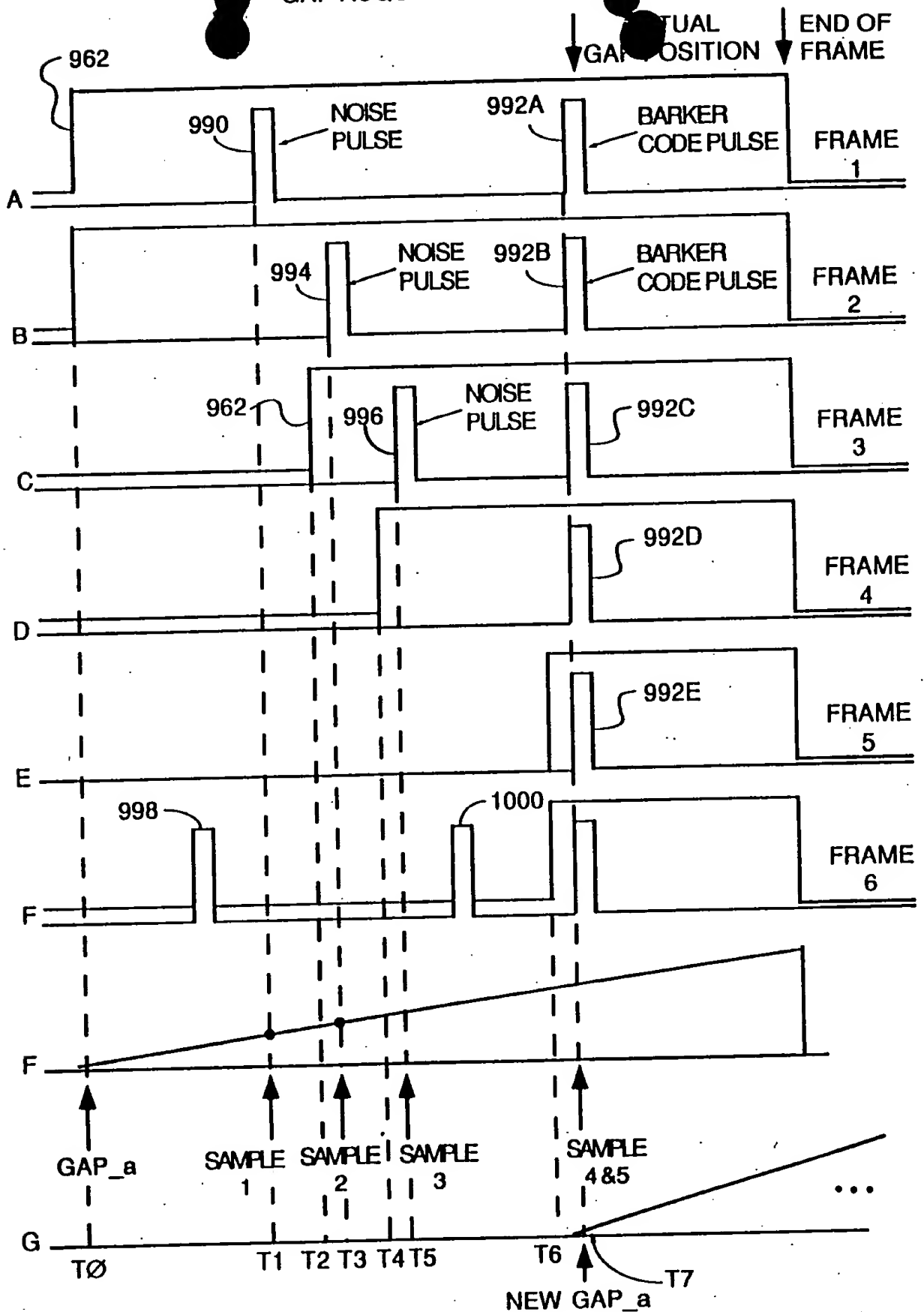
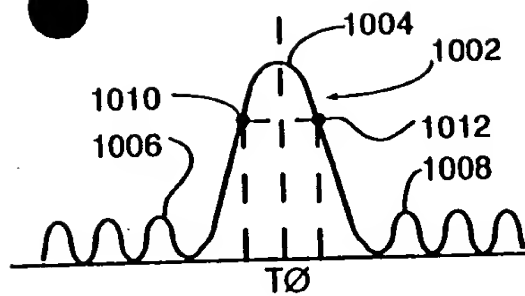
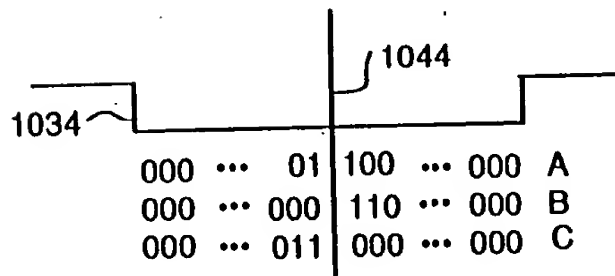


FIG. 39 35



36
FIG. 40



37
FIG. 41

FINE TUNING
TO CENTER
BARKER CODE

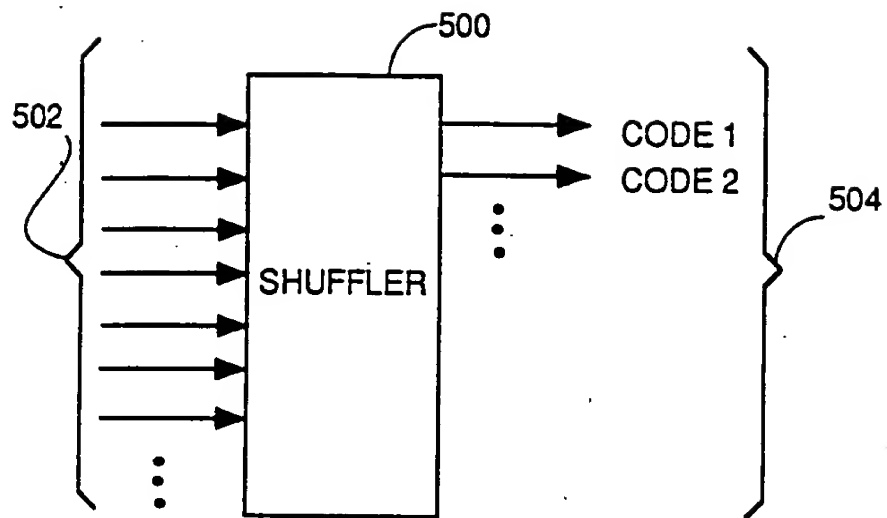
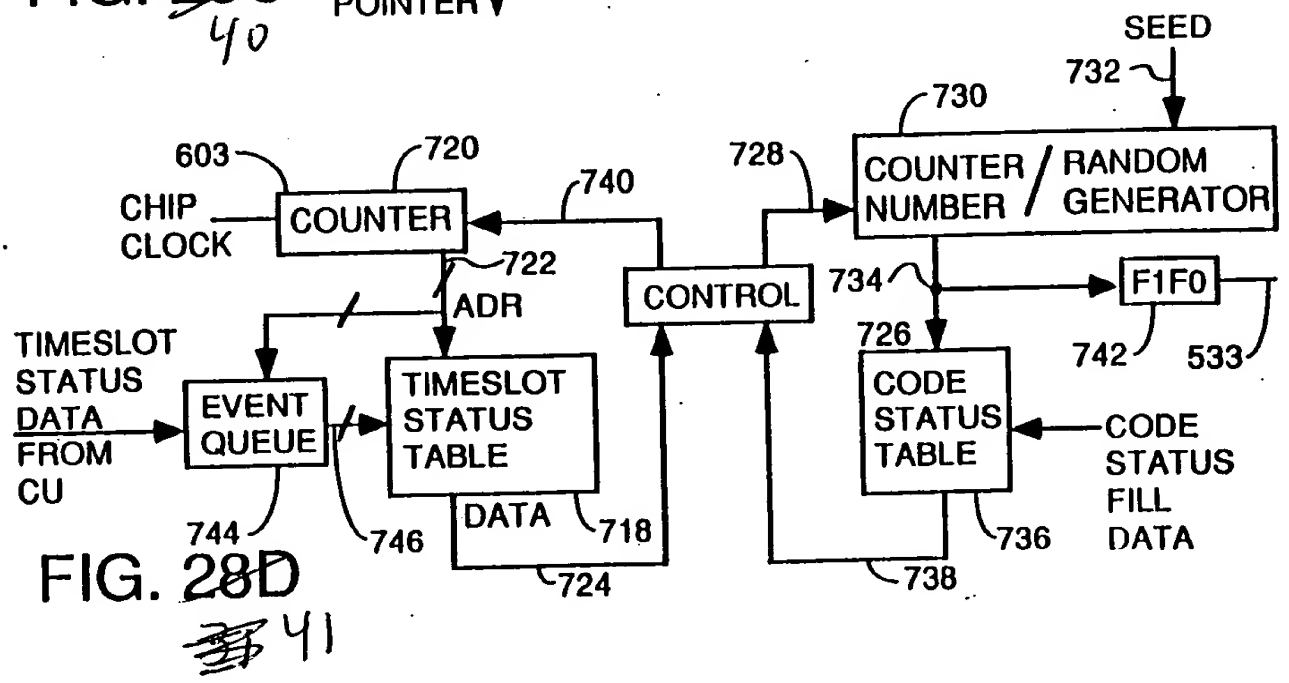
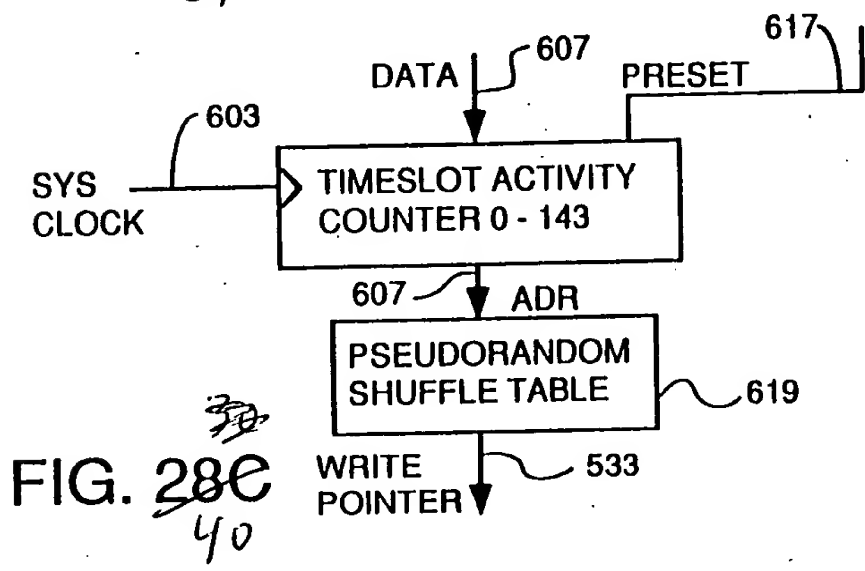
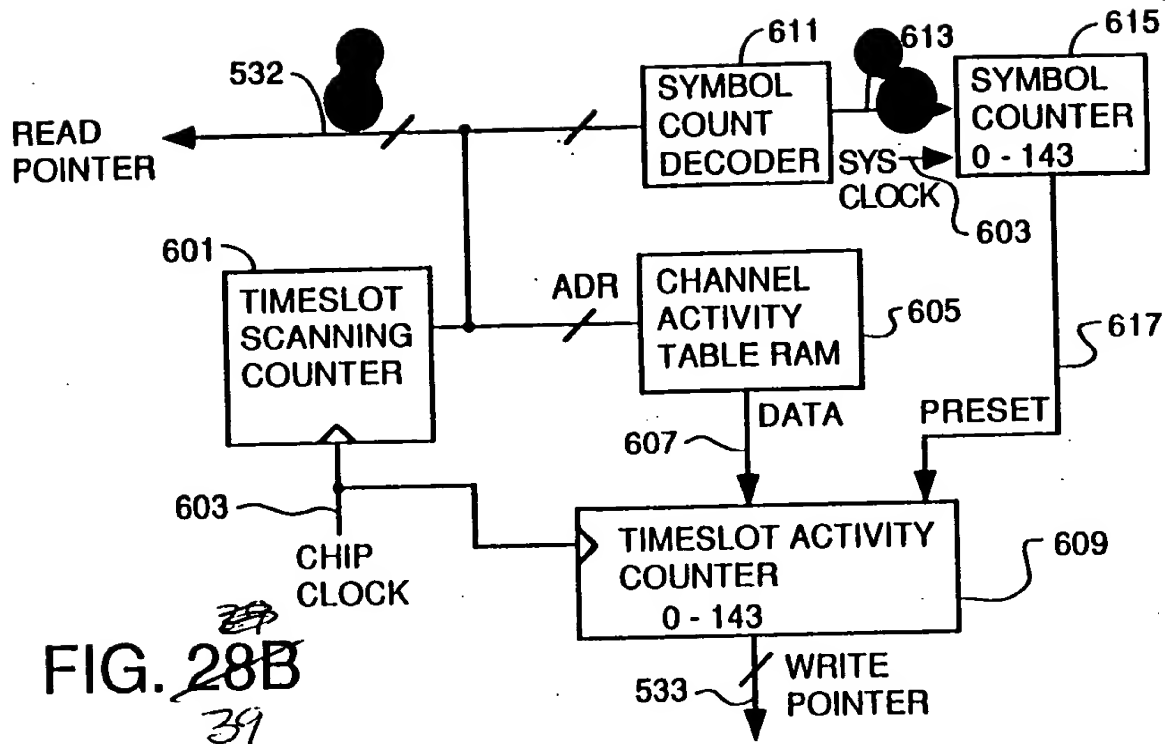


FIG. 27³⁸



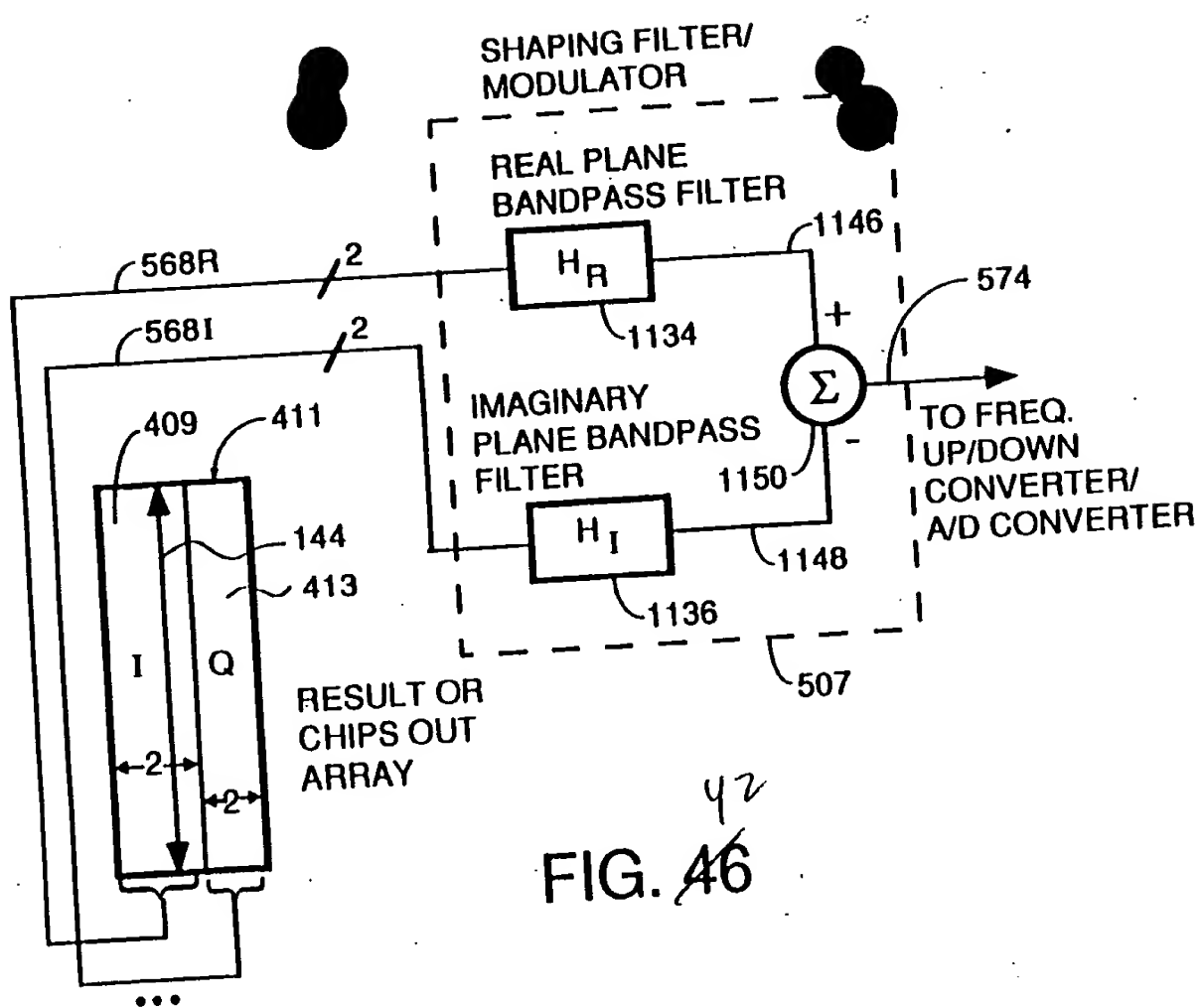


FIG. 46

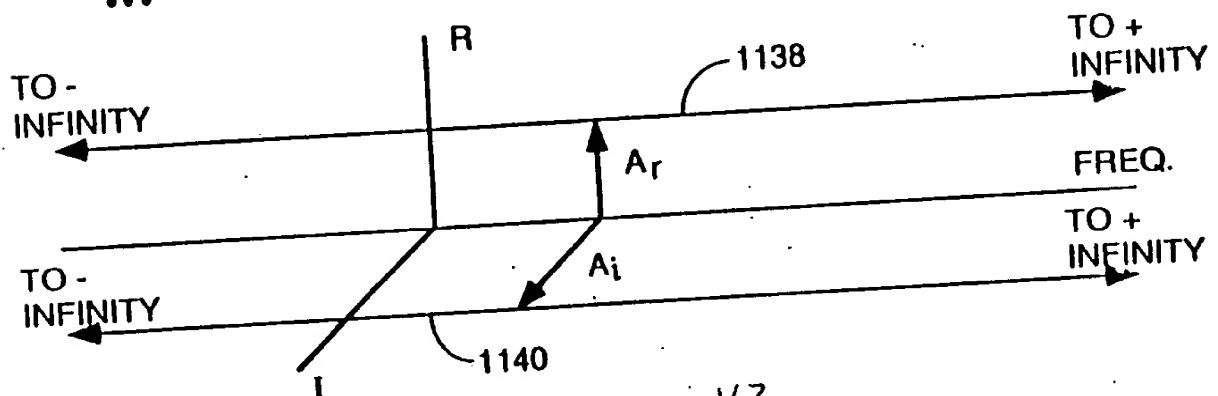


FIG. 47

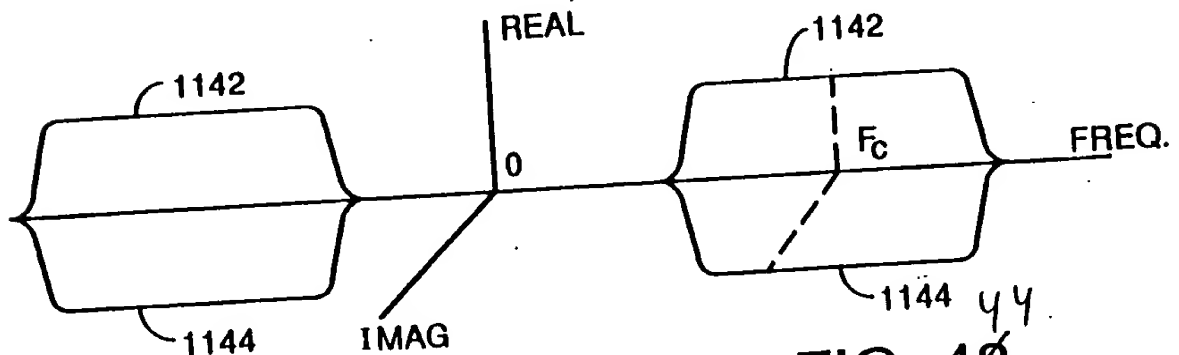
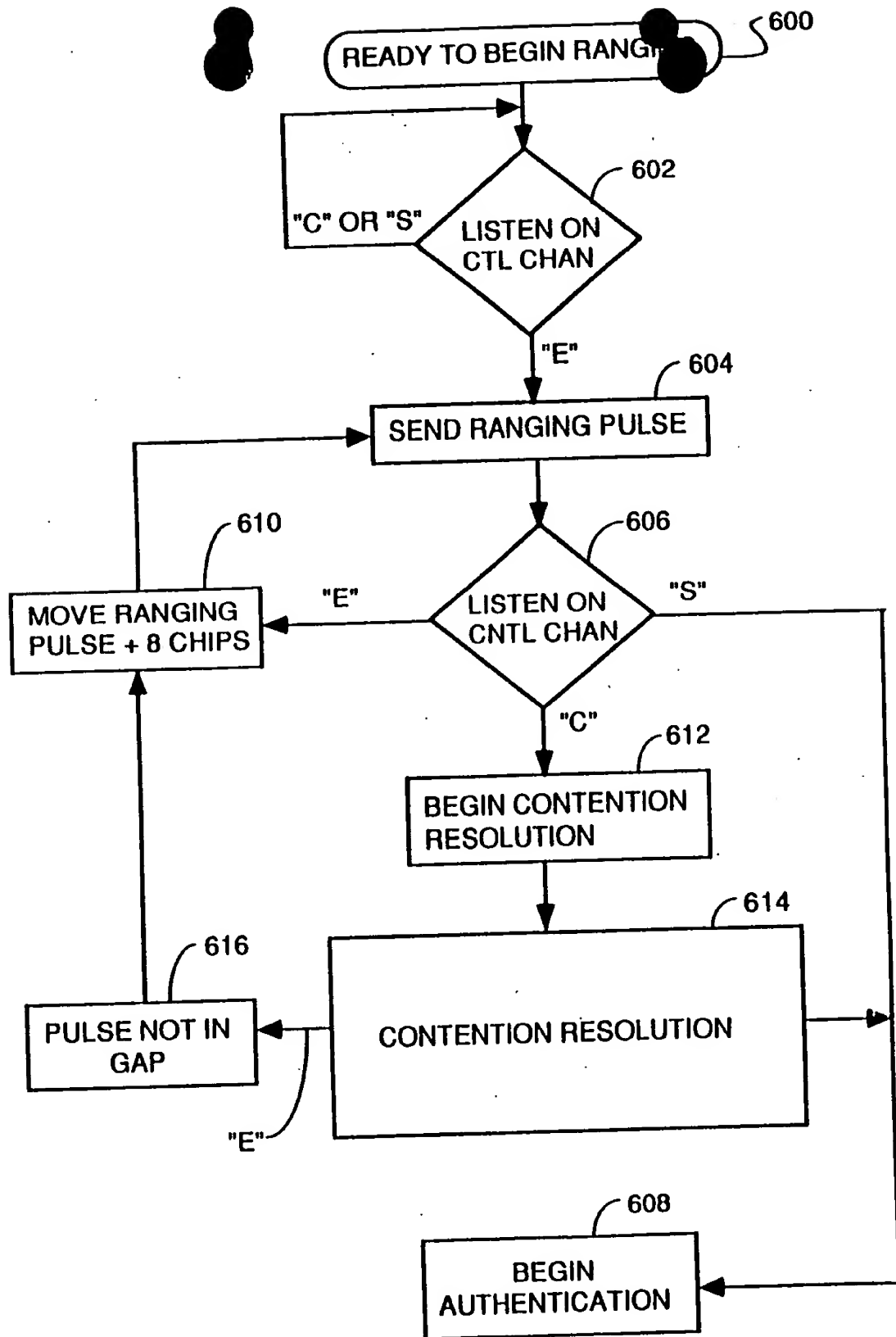


FIG. 48

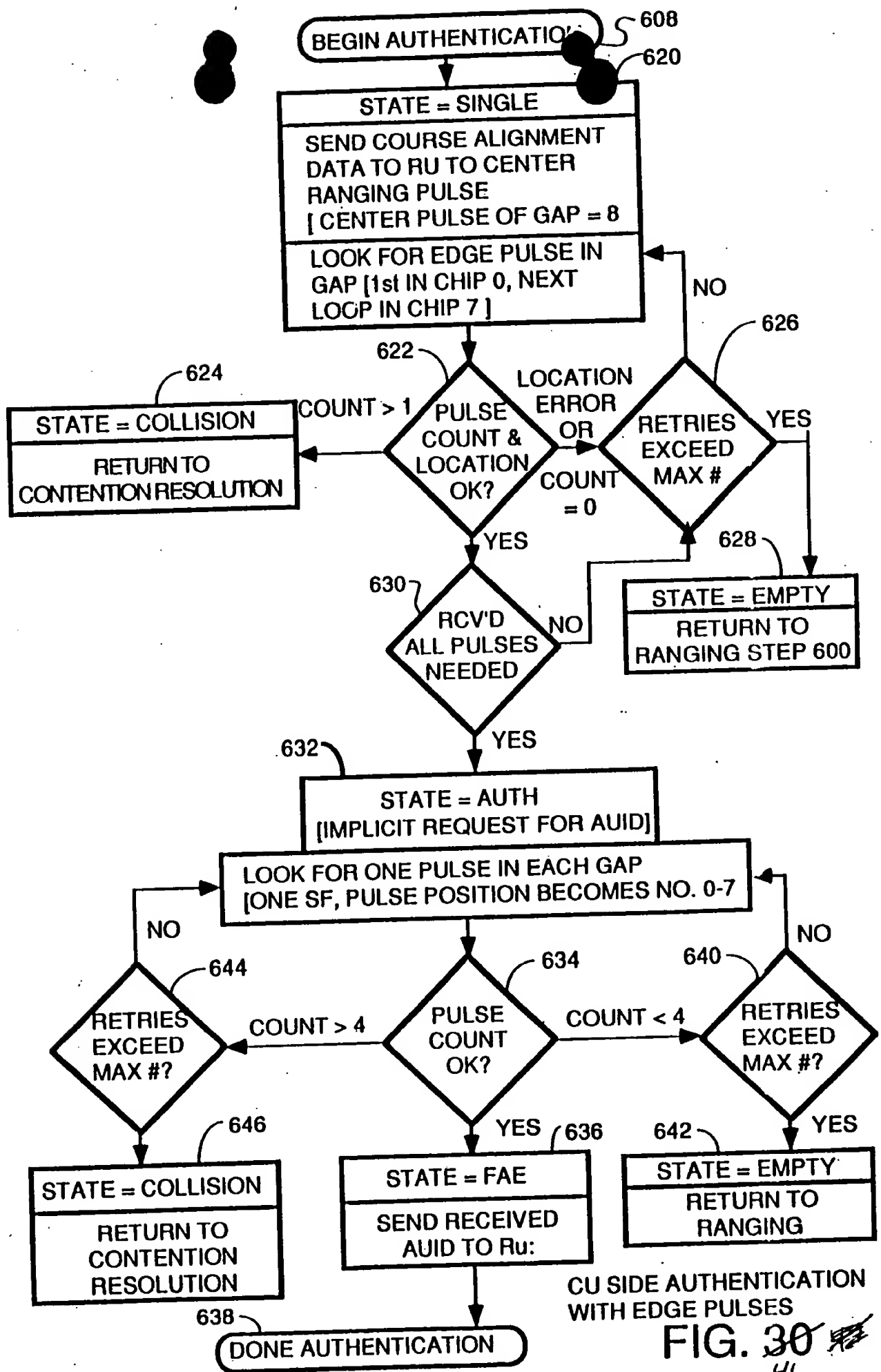


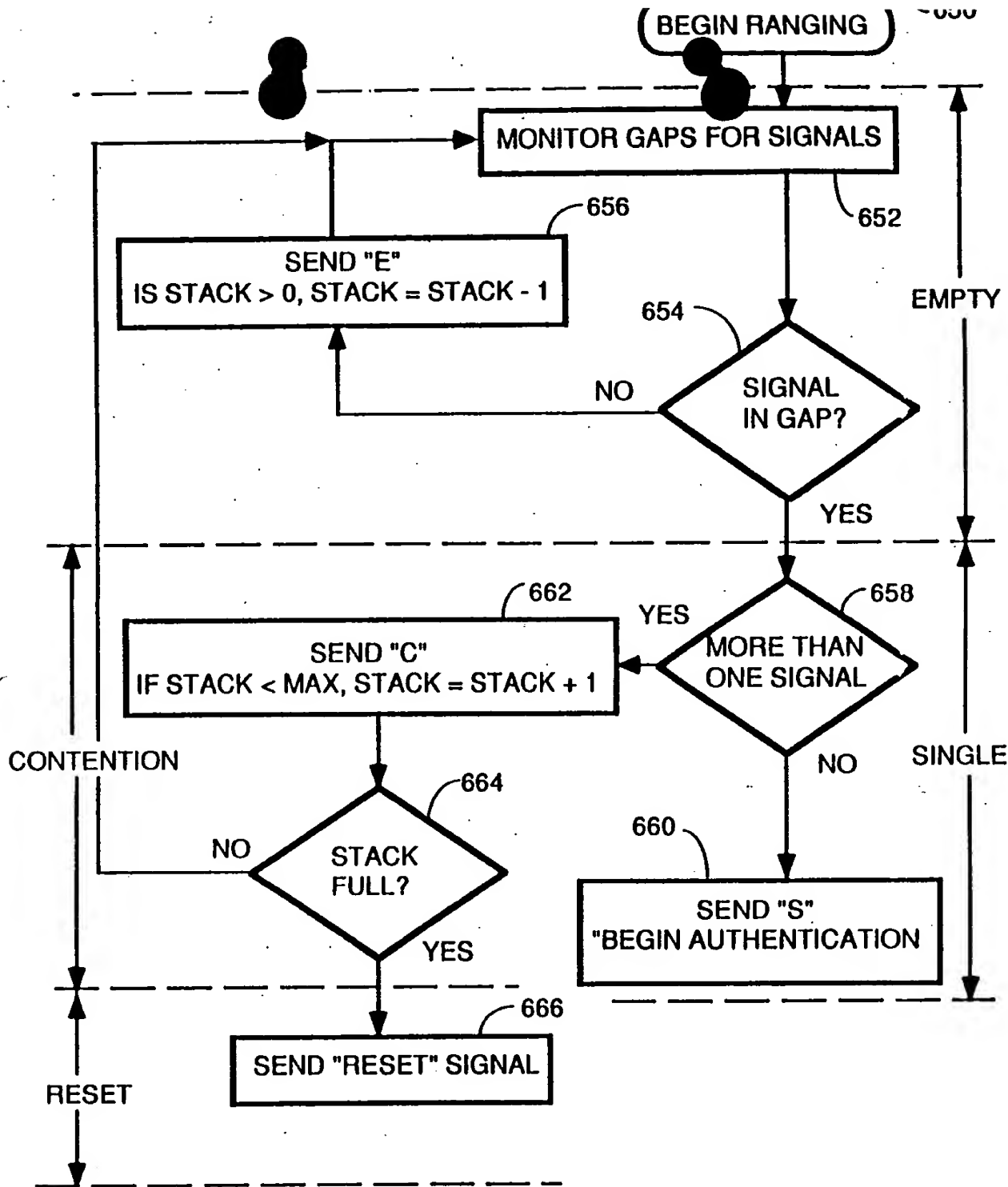
RU RANGING

FIG. 29

~~78~~

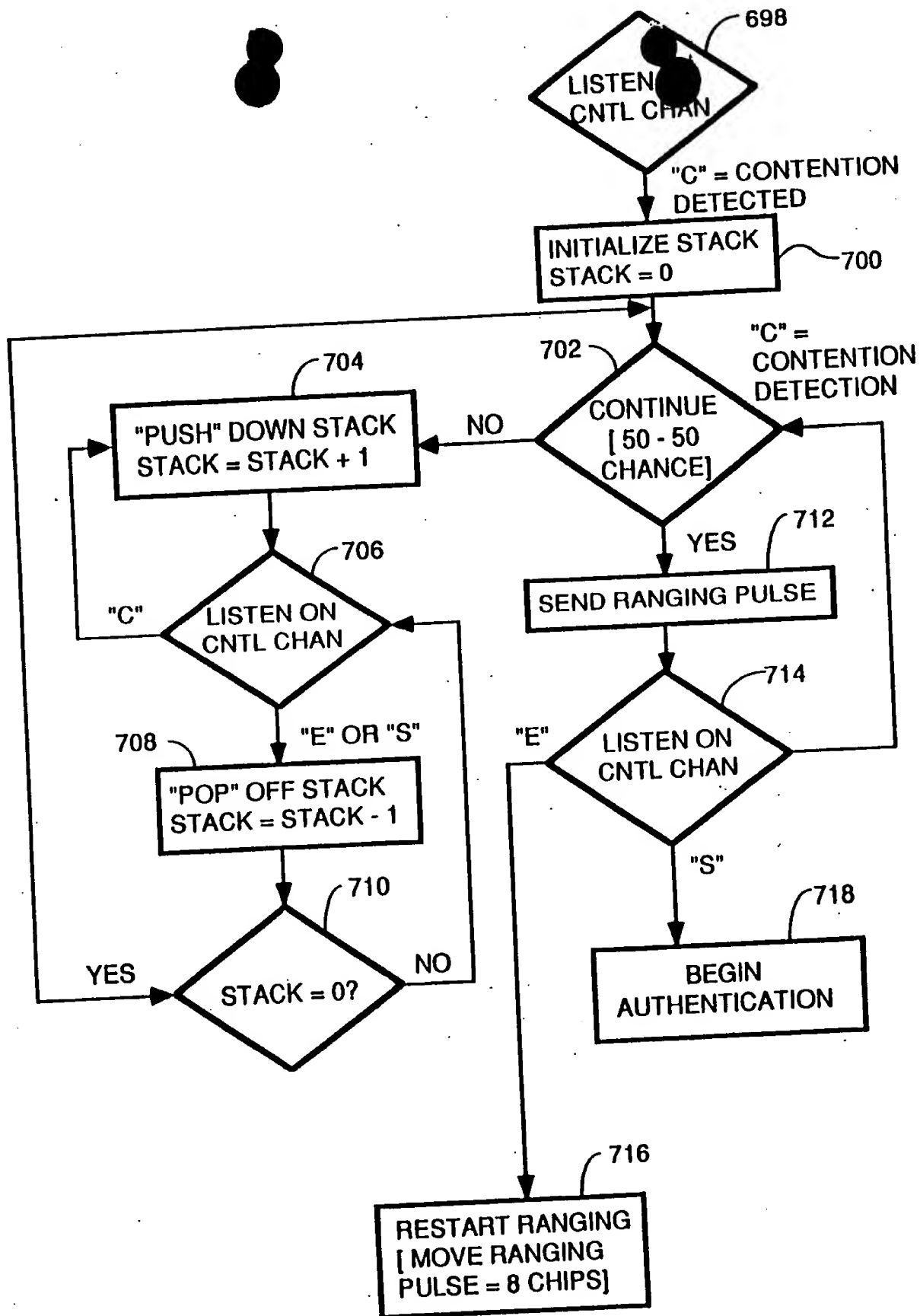
~~45~~





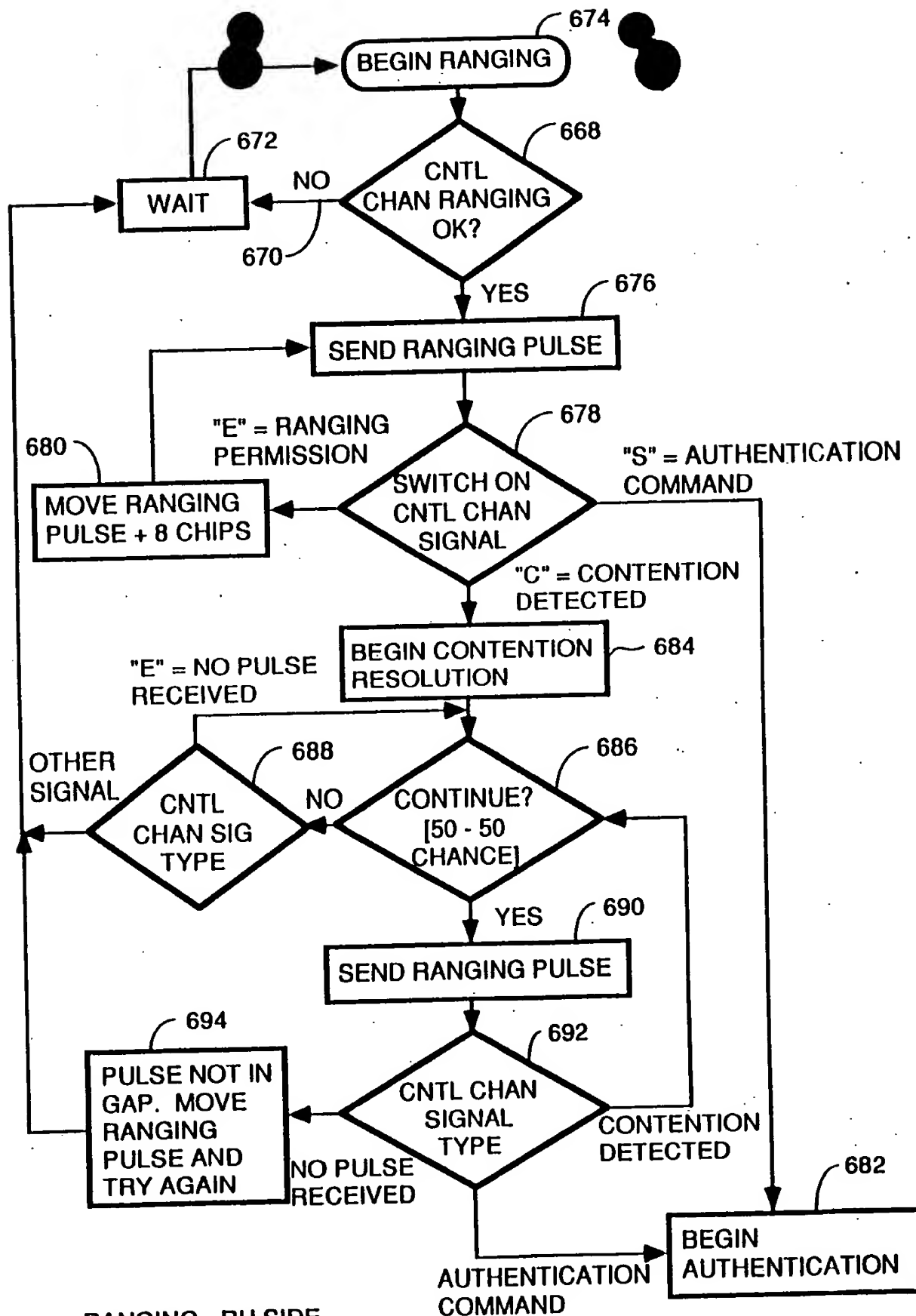
CU RANGING & CONTENTION RESOLUTION
 RANGING AND CONTENTION RESOLUTION
 CU SIDE

FIG. 31 ⁴⁸
 41



CONTENTION RESOLUTION - RU
USING BINARY STACK

FIG. 33



RANGING - RU SIDE
BINARY TREE
ALGORITHM

FIG. 32

50
49

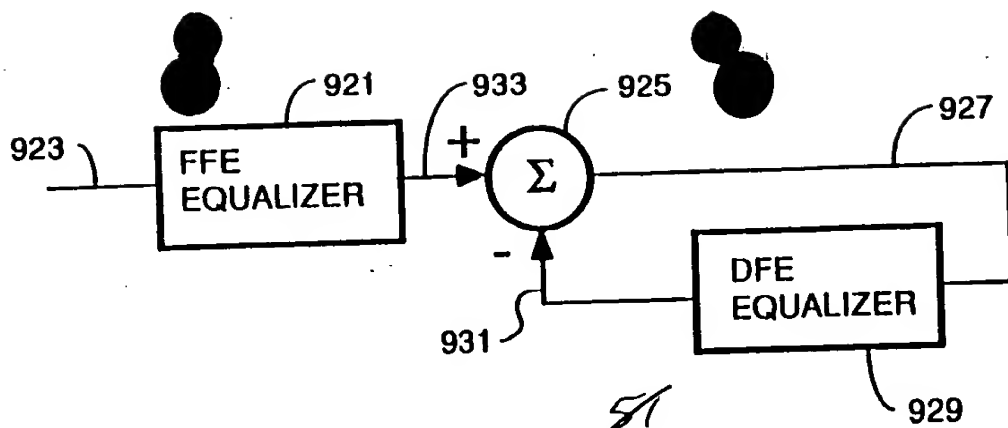
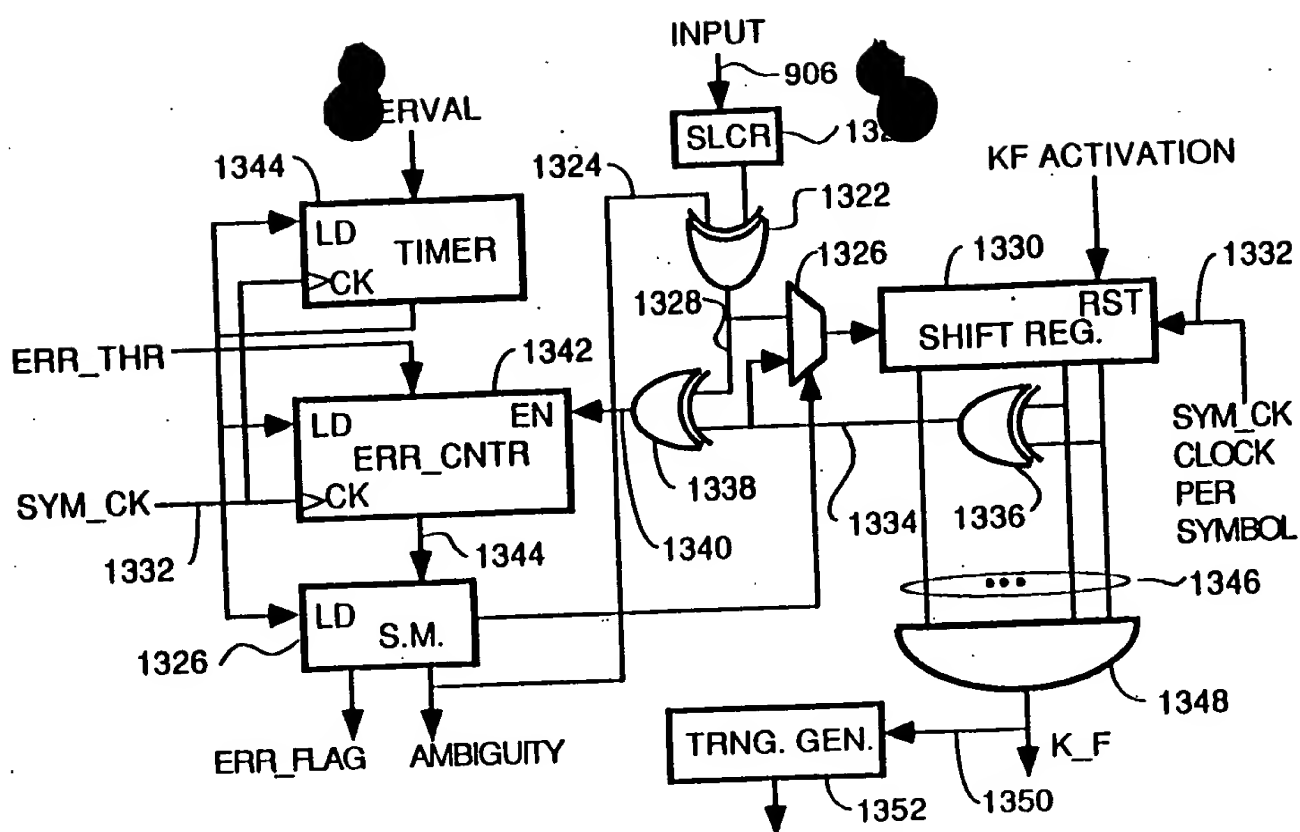


FIG. 37

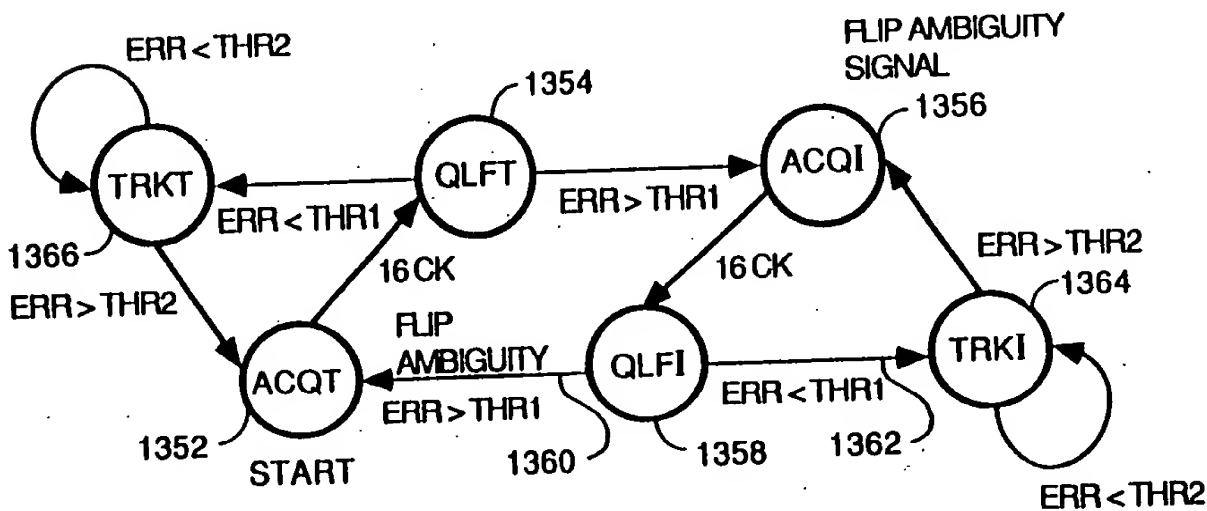
50



FRAME DETECTOR
FRAME SYNC/KILOFRAME DETECT

FIG. 52

51

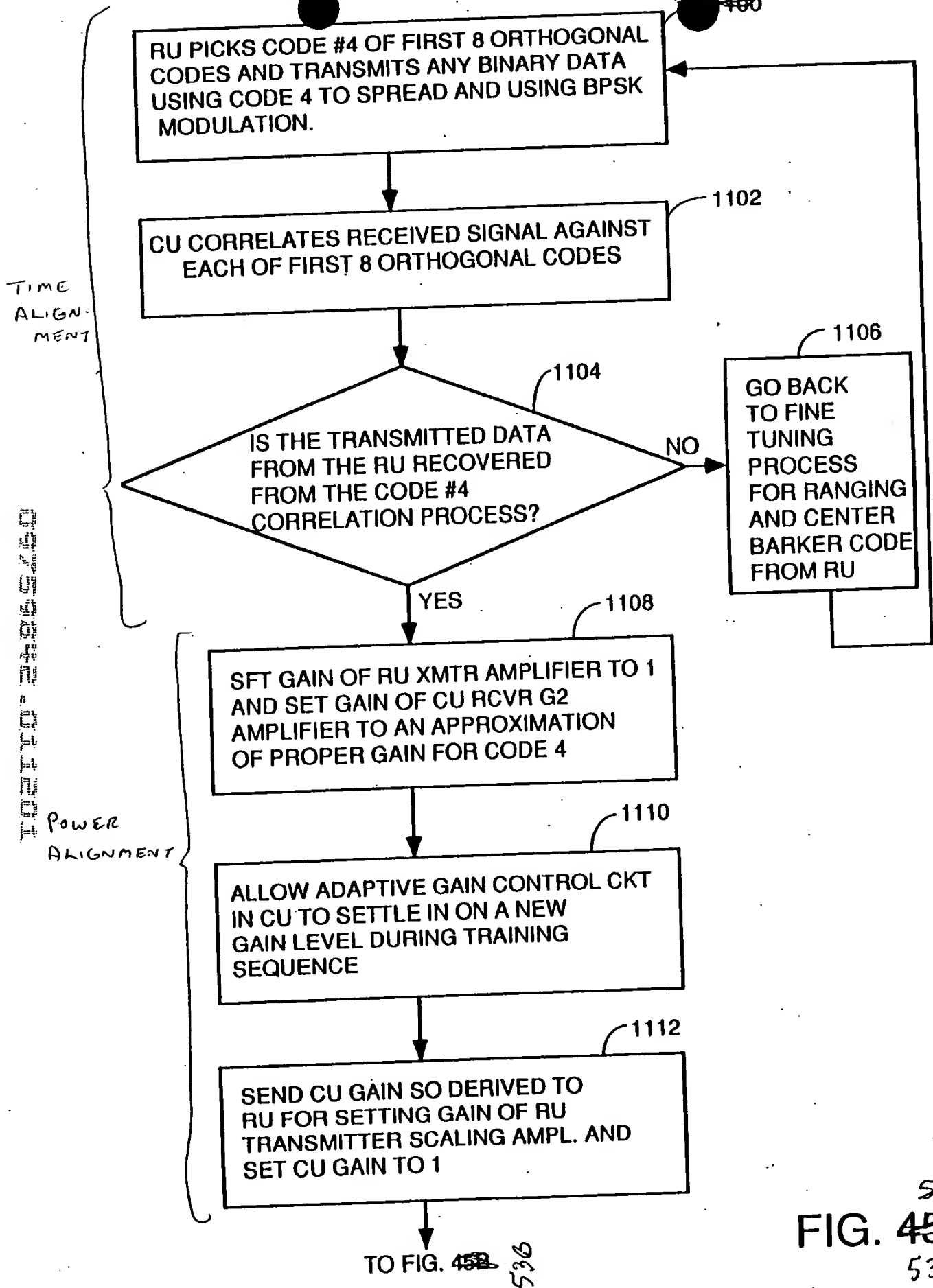


STATE MACHINE

FIG. 53

52

PRECHANNEL EQUALIZATION TRAINING ALGORITHM



54A
FIG. 45A
53A

UPSTREAM
EQUALIZATION

FROM FIG. 45A

1114
CU SENDS MESSAGE TO RU TELLING
IT TO SEND EQUALIZATION DATA TO
CU USING ALL 8 OF THE FIRST
8 ORTHOGONAL CYCLIC CODES
AND BPSK MODULATION.

1116
RU SENDS SAME TRAINING DATA TO
CU ON 8 DIFFERENT CHANNELS
SPREAD BY EACH OF FIRST 8
ORTHOGONAL CYCLIC CODES.

1118
CU RECEIVER RECEIVES DATA,
AND FFE 765, DFE 820 AND
LMS 830 PERFORM ONE ITERATION
OF TAP WEIGHT (COEFFICIENT)
ADJUSTMENTS.

1120
TAP WEIGHT (COEFFICIENT)
ADJUSTMENTS CONTINUE
UNTIL CONVERGENCE WHEN
ERROR SIGNALS DROP OFF
TO NEAR ZERO.

1122
AFTER CONVERGENCE DURING
TRAINING INTERVAL, CU SENDS
FINAL FFE AND DFE COEFFICIENTS
TO RU.

1124
RU SETS FINAL FFE & DFE
COEFFICIENTS INTO PRECODE
FFE/DFE FILTER IN
TRANSMITTER.

1126
CU SETS COEFFICIENTS OF
FFE 765 AND DFE 820 TO
ONE FOR RECEPTION OF
UPSTREAM PAYLOAD DATA.

TO FIG. 45C

54B
FIG. 45B
538

FROM FIG. 45B

DOWNSTREAM
EQUALIZATION

CU SENDS EQUALIZATION TRAINING DATA TO RU SIMULTANEOUSLY ON 8 CHANNELS SPREAD ON EACH CHANNEL BY ONE OF THE FIRST 8 ORTHOGONAL CYCLIC CODES MODULATED BY BPSK.

1128

RU RECEIVER RECEIVES EQUALIZATION TRAINING DATA IN MULTIPLE ITERATIONS AND USES LMS 830, FFE 765, DFE 820 AND DIFFERENCE CALCULATION CIRCUIT 832 TO CONVERGE ON PROPER FFE AND DFE TAP WEIGHT COEFFICIENTS.

1130

AFTER CONVERGENCE, CPU READS FINAL TAP WEIGHT COEFFICIENTS FOR FFE 765 AND DFE 820 AND LOADS THESE TAP WEIGHT COEFFICIENTS INTO FFE/DFE CIRCUIT 764; CPU SETS FFE 765 AND DFE 820 COEFFICIENTS TO INITIALIZATION VALUES.

1132

54C
FIG. 45C

53C

FIG. 49

TDMA, STDMA, FDM, INVERSE FOURIER, SCDMA, CDMA OR

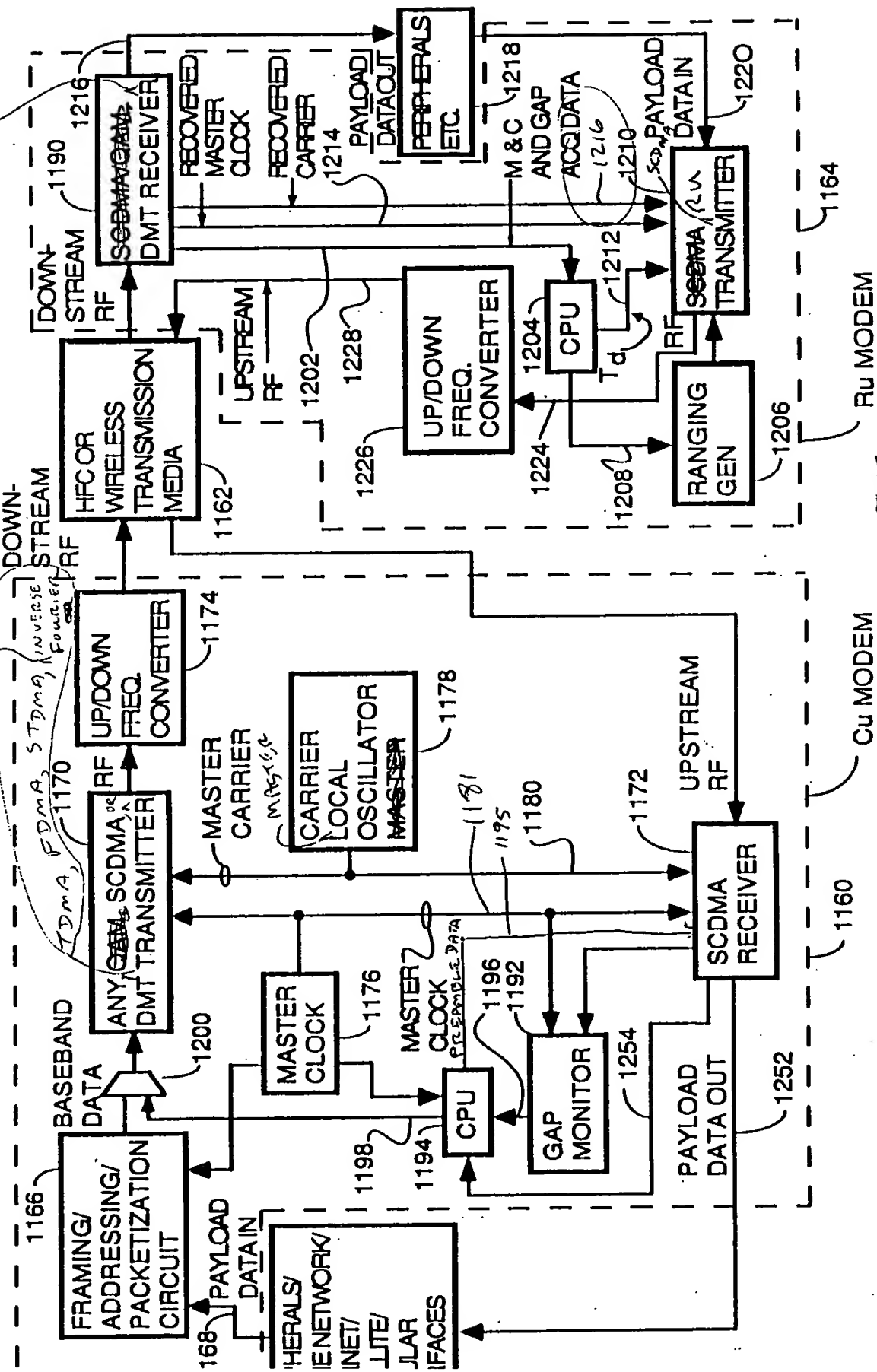
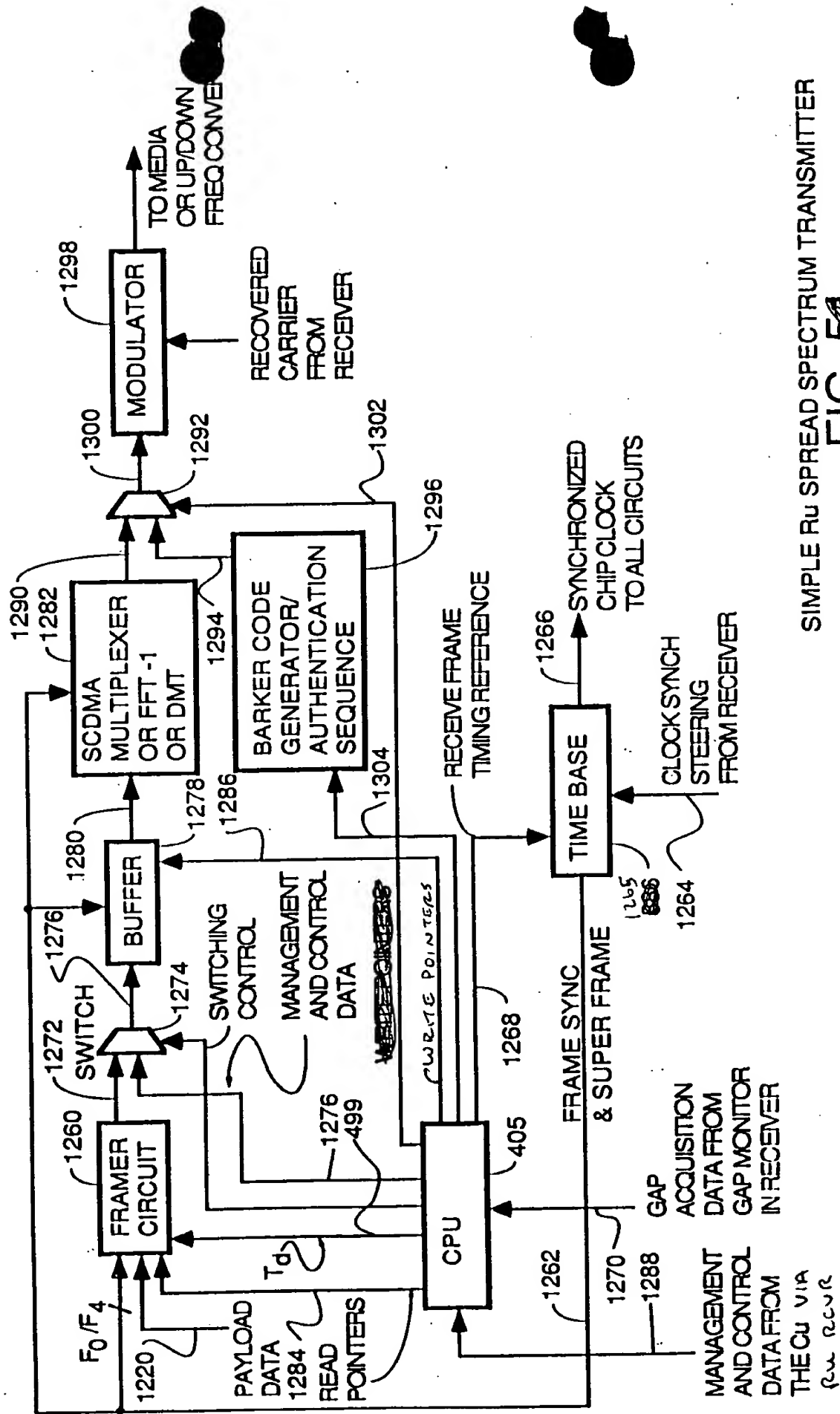


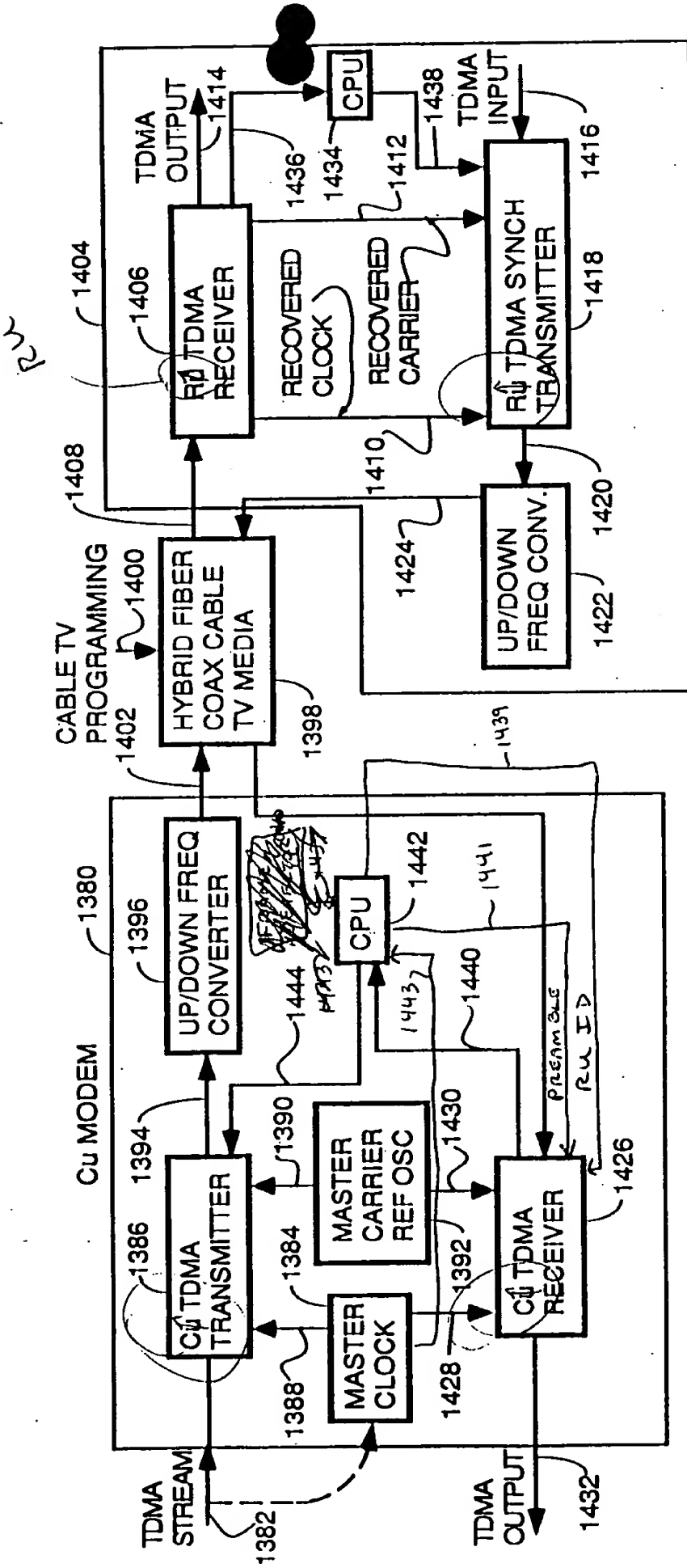
FIG. 49

54



SIMPLE RU SPREAD SPECTRUM TRANSMITTER

FIG. 56



SYNCHRONOUS TDMA SYSTEM

FIG. 54

57

| OFFSET | 1B ASIC | | 2A ASIC | |
|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| (Chips) | RGSRH | RGSRL | RGSRH | RGSRL |
| 0 | 0x0000 | 0x8000 | 0x0001 | 0x0000 |
| 1/2 | 0x0000 | 0xC000 | 0x0001 | 0x8000 |
| 1 | 0x0000 | 0x4000 | 0x0000 | 0x8000 |
| -1 | 0x0001 | 0x0000 | 0x0002 | 0x0000 |

FIG. 58

Training Algorithm

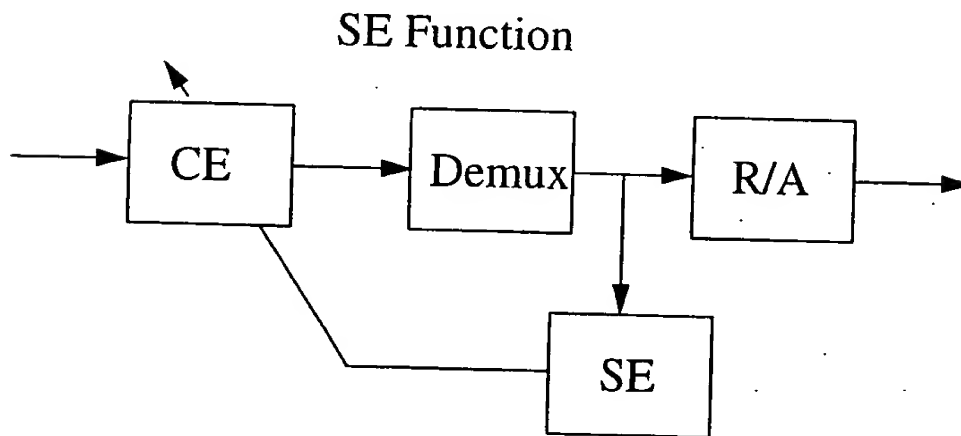
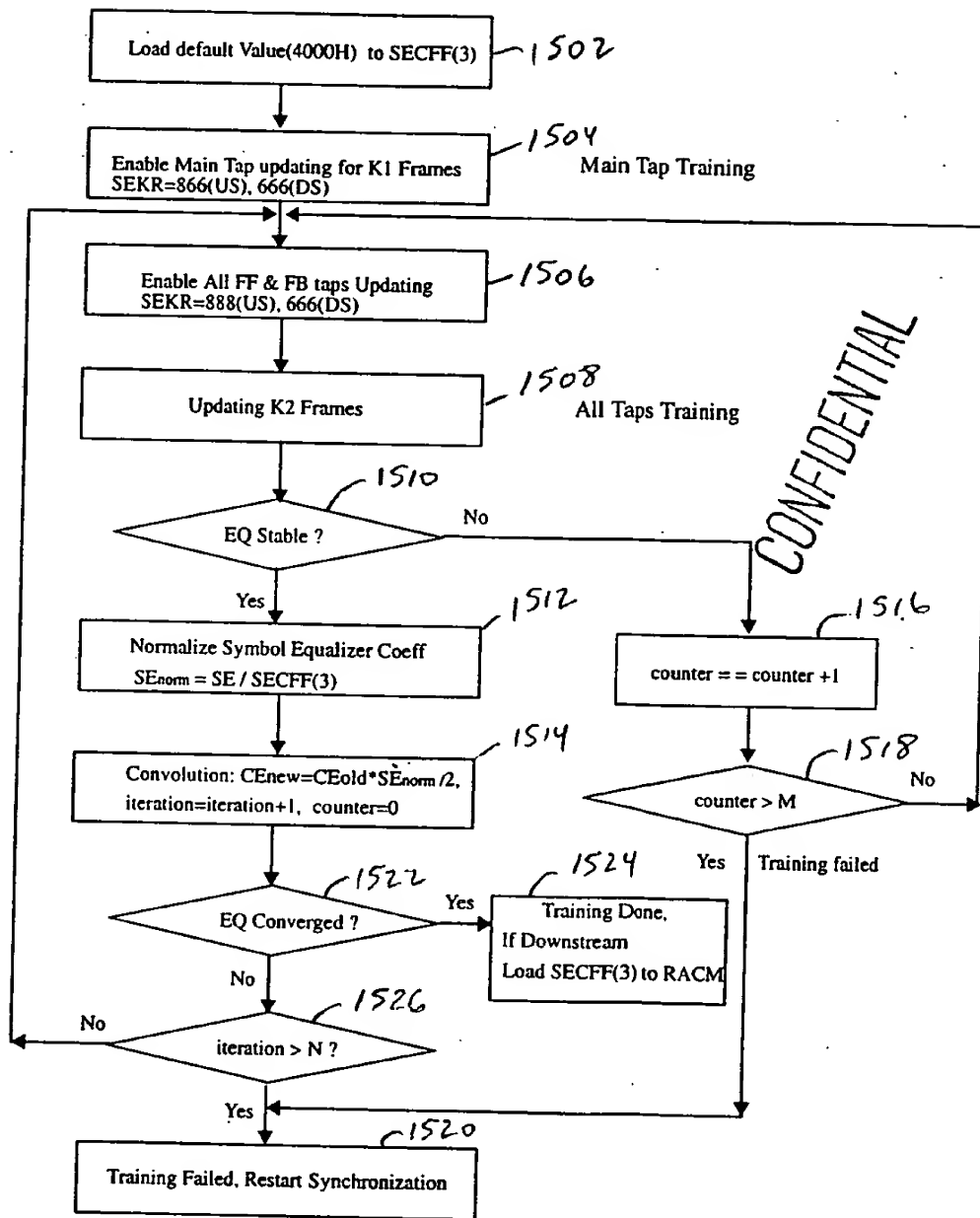


FIG. 59

Initial 2-Step Training Algorithm



2-STEP INITIAL EQUALIZATION TRAINING
FIG. 60

EQ Stability Check

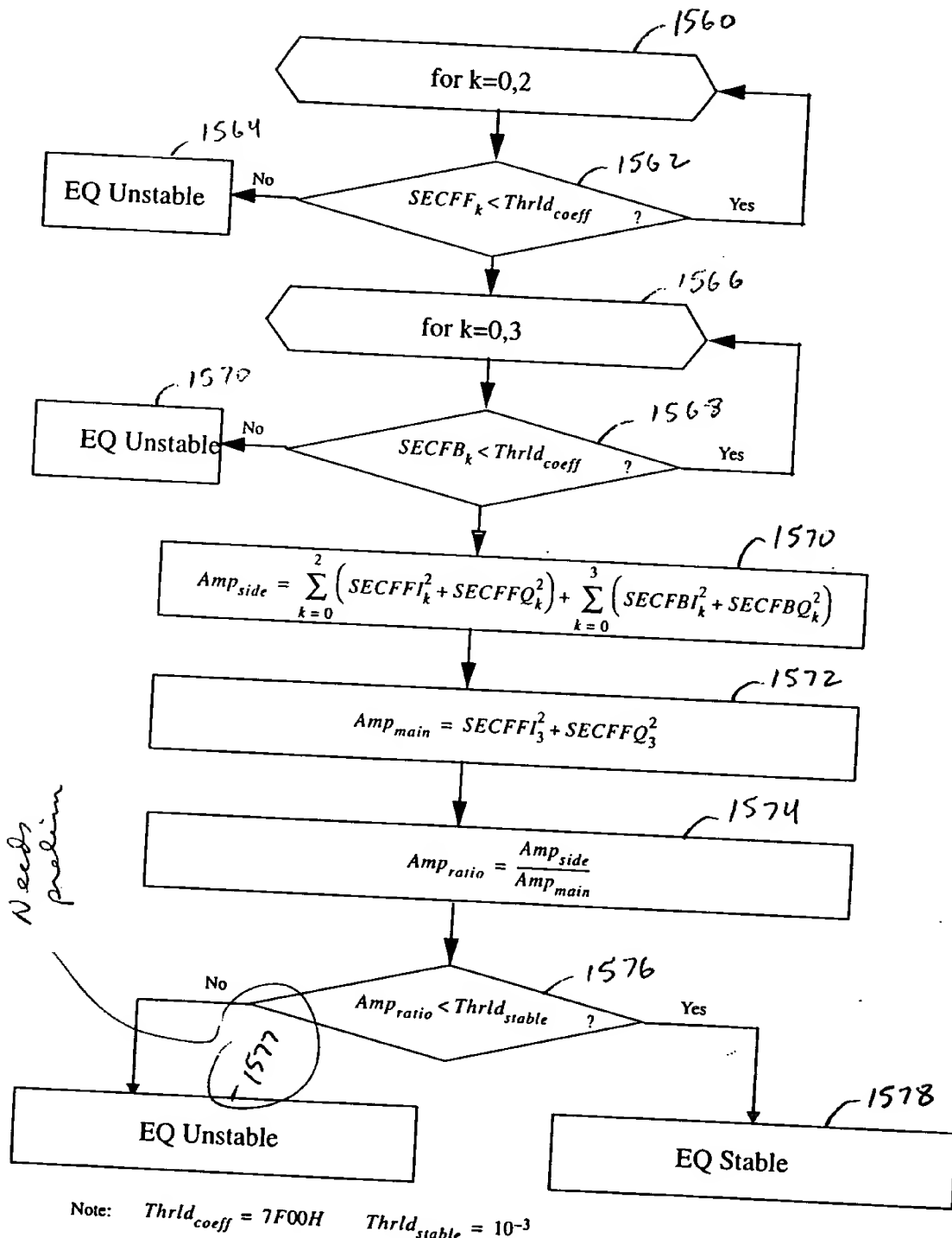


FIG. 61

Periodic 2-Step Training Algorithm

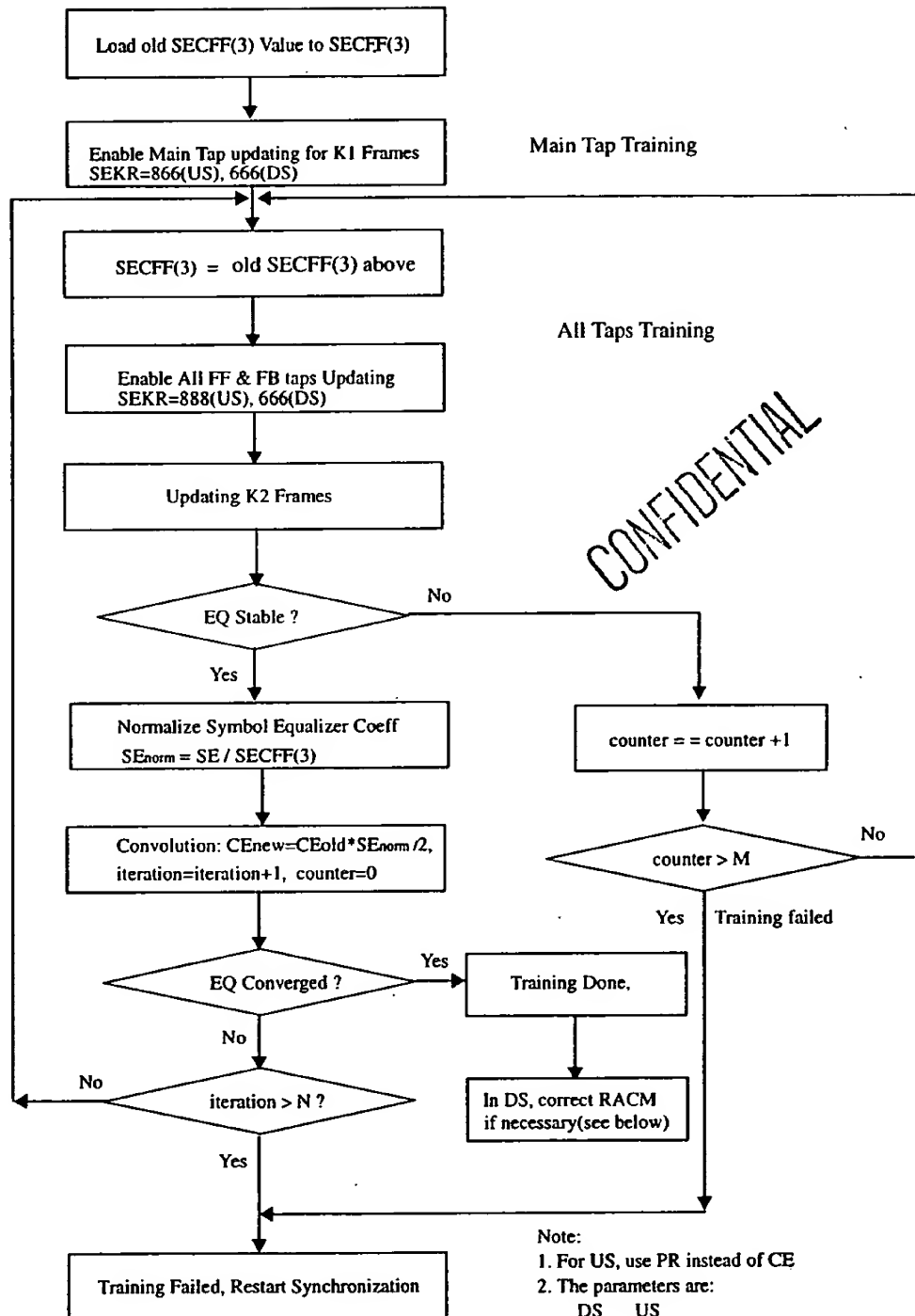
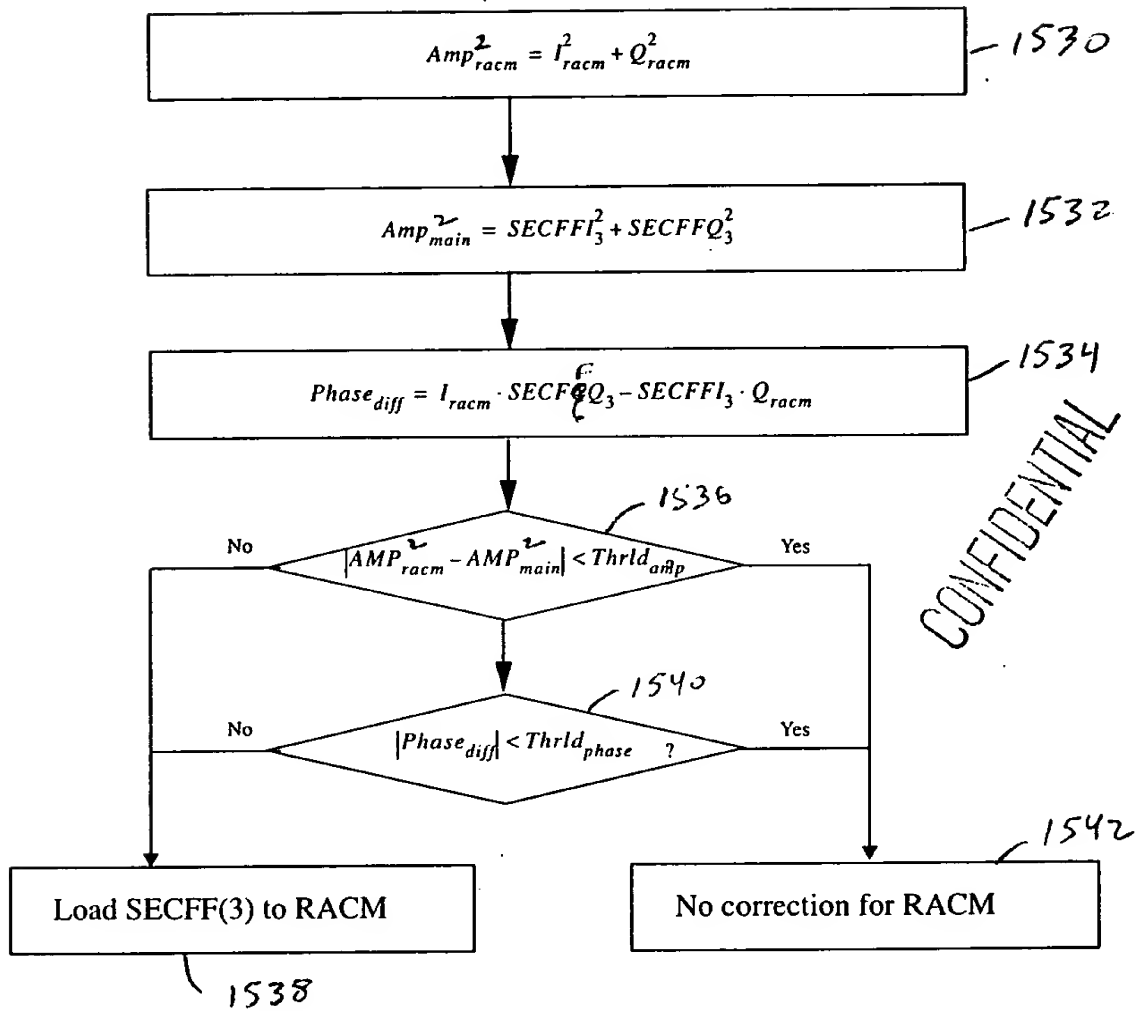


FIG. 62

RACM Correction



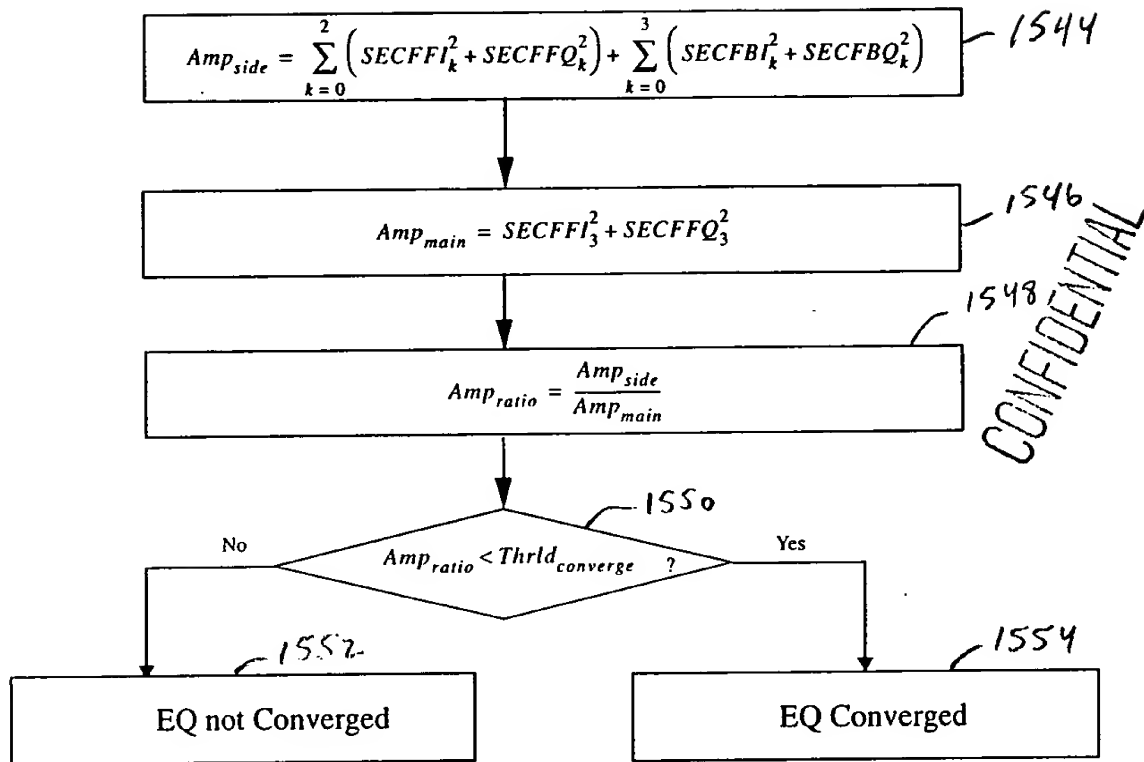
Note: $Thrld_{amp} = TBD$

$Thrld_{phase} = TBD$

ROTATIONAL AMPLIFIER CORRECTION

FIG. 63:

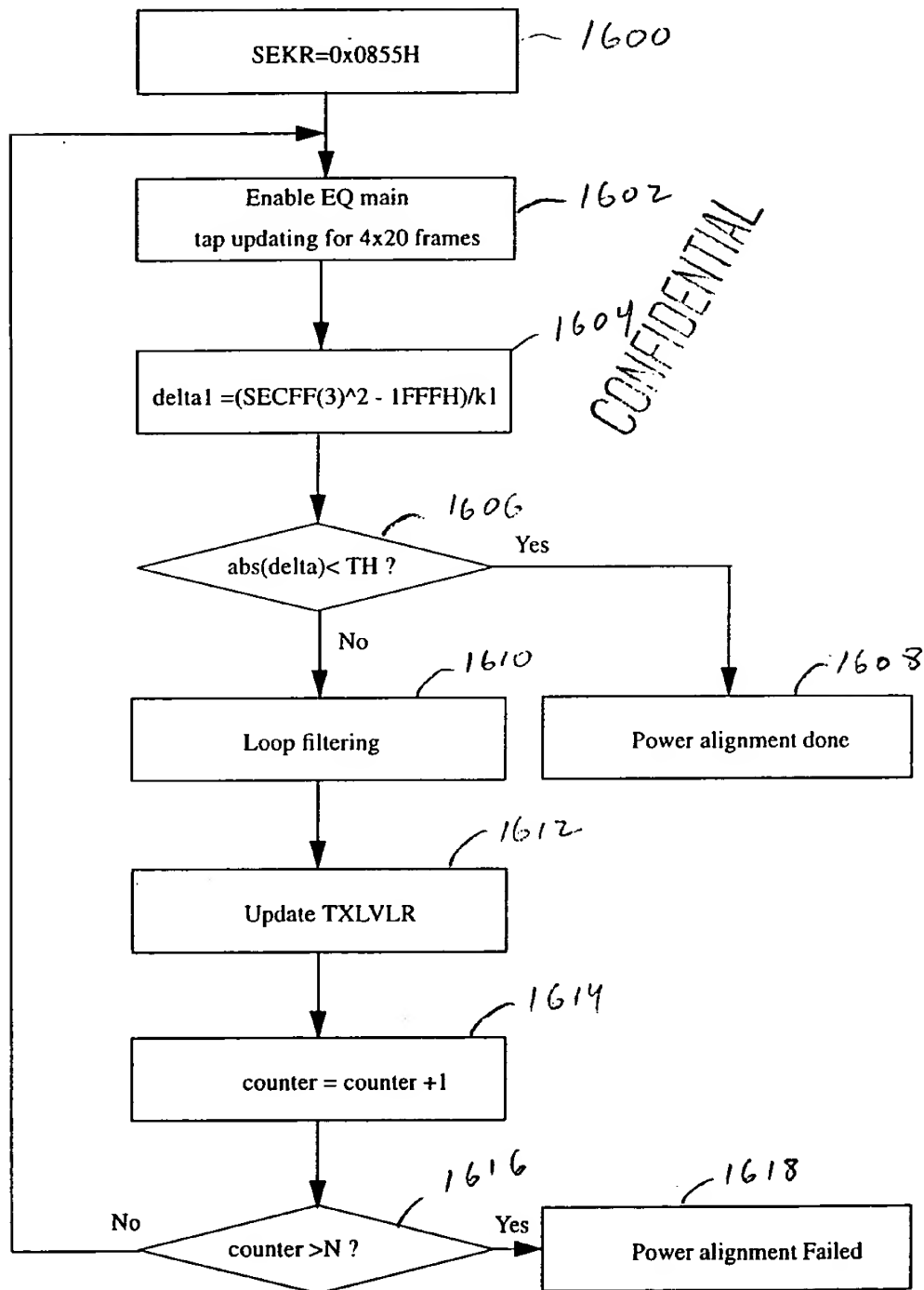
EQ Convergence Check



Note: $Thrl_d_{converge} = 10^{-5}$

FIG. 64

Power Alignment Flow Chart



Note: TH = 600H
N = 12

FIG. 65

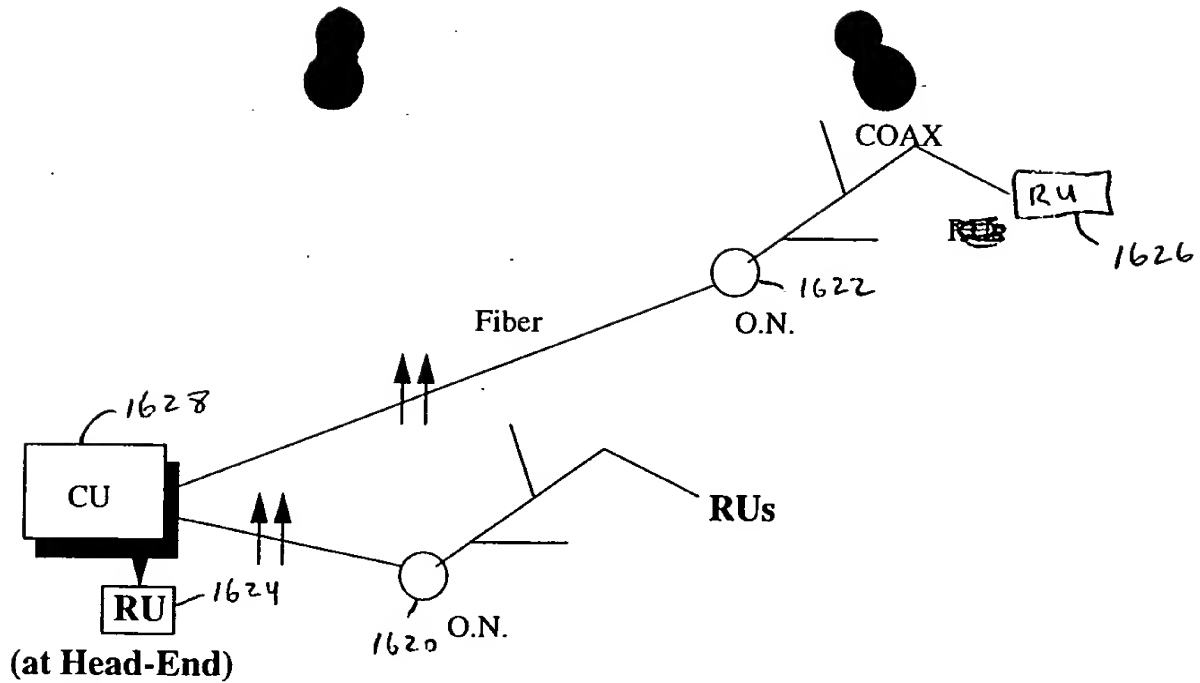
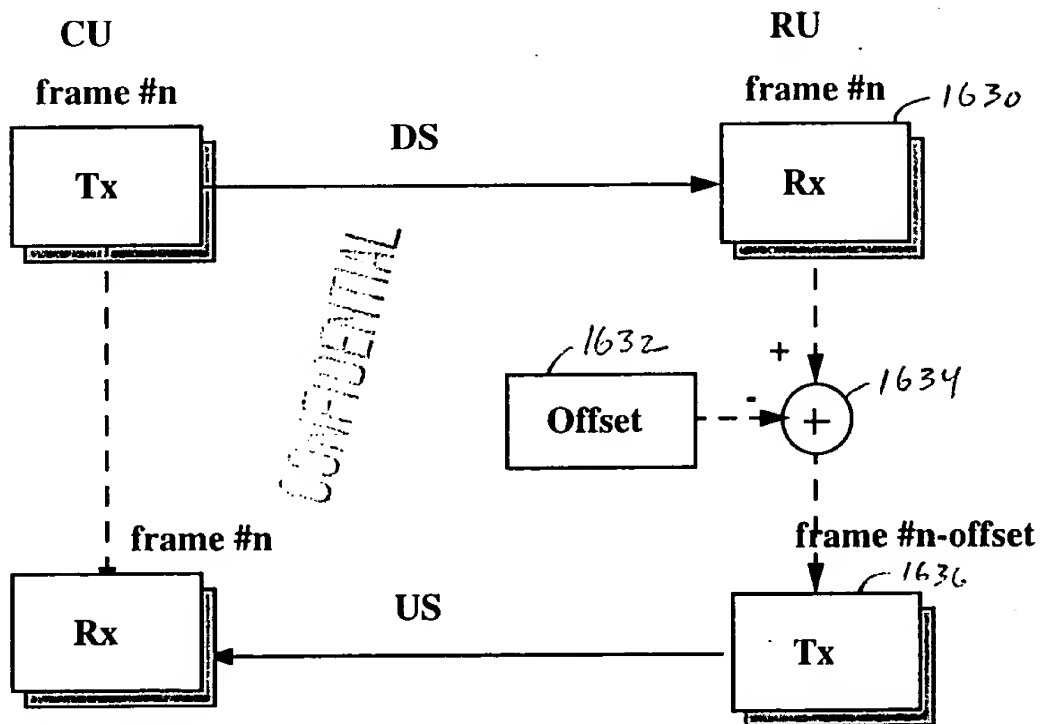


FIG. 66



Total Turn Around (TTA) in frames = Offset

FIG. 67

CONFIDENTIAL

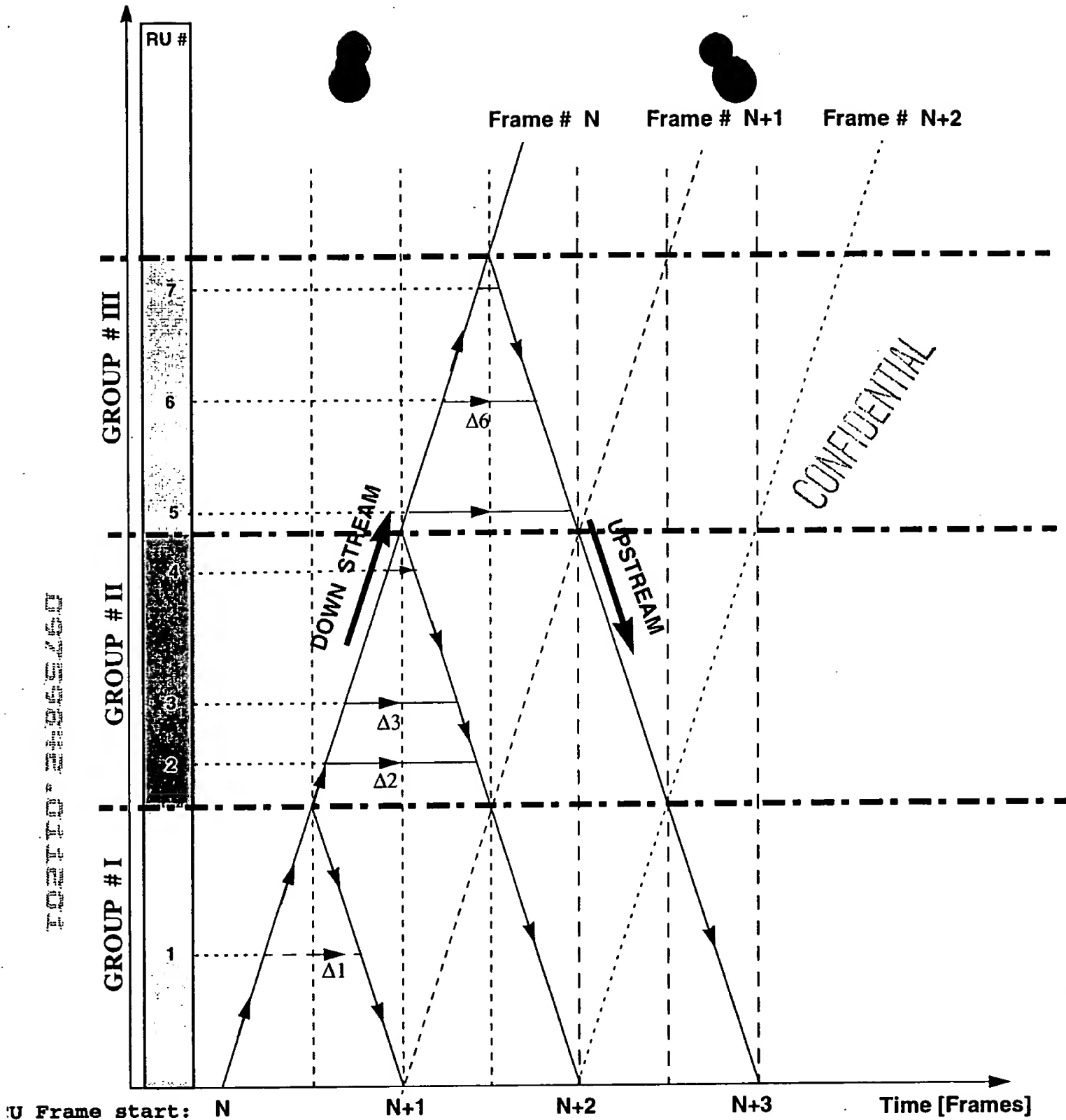


FIG. 68

Figure 3.1: Frame start propagation along the channel

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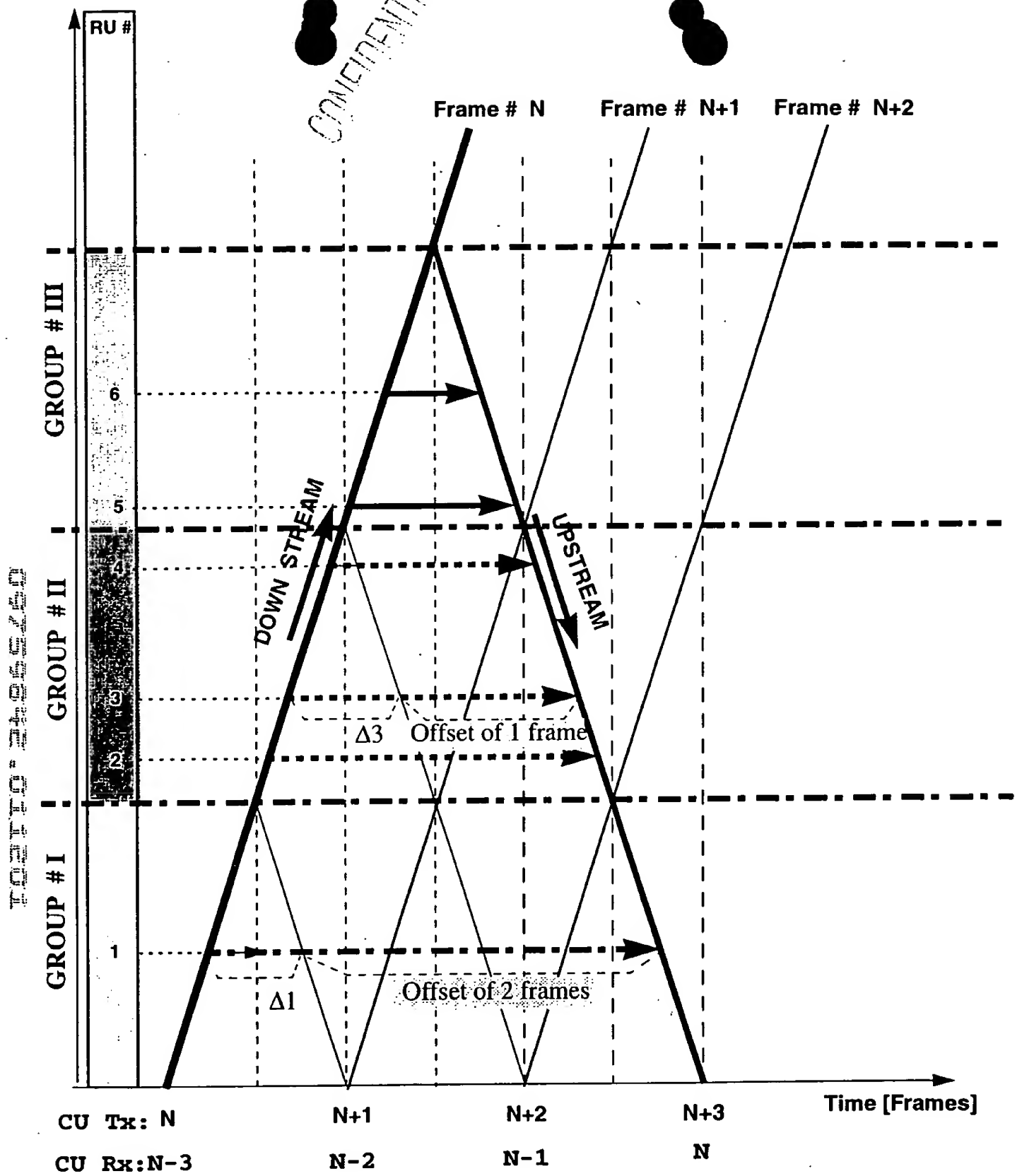


FIG. 69

~~Figure 69~~ Control message (downstream) and function (upstream) propagation in a 3 frames TTA channel

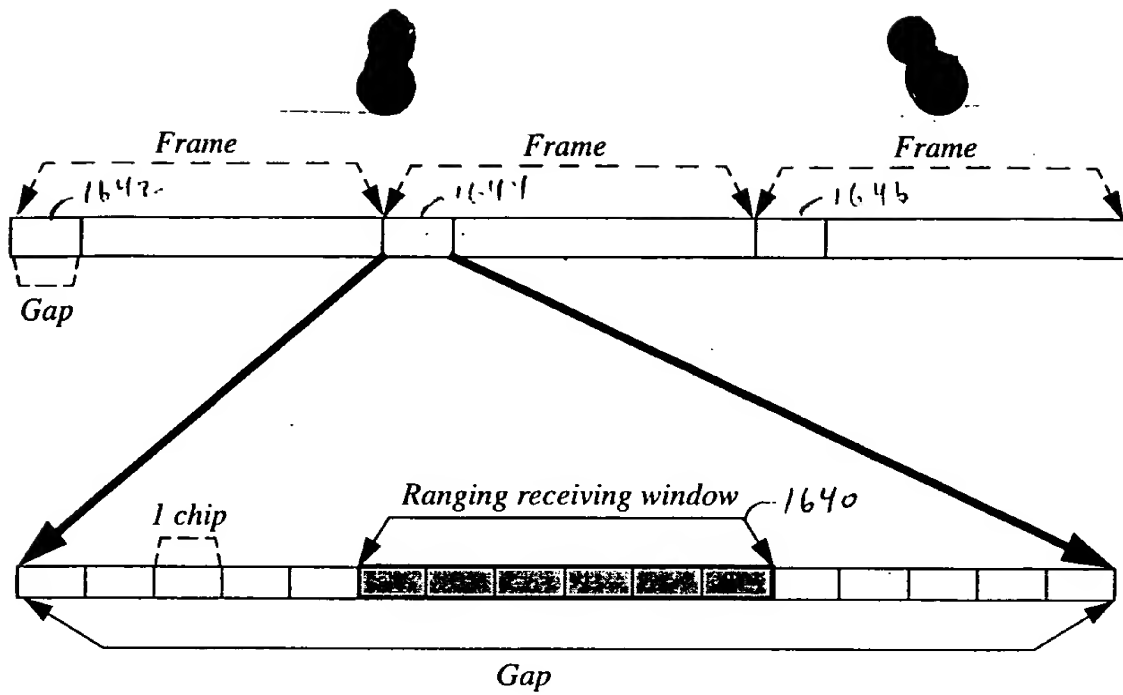


FIG. 70

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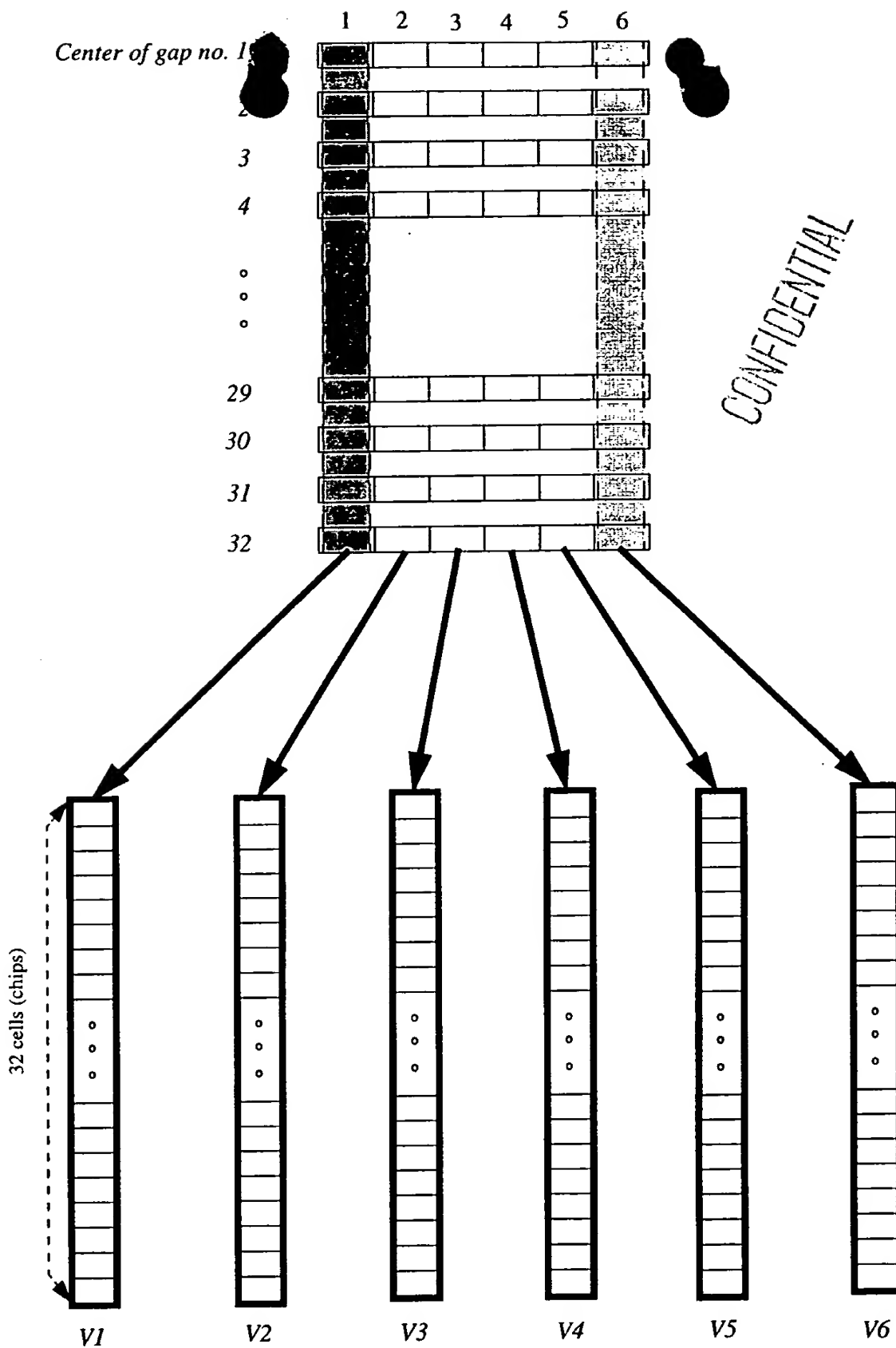


Figure 3.4: Overall view of the CU sensing windows in a "boundless ranging" algorithm

FIG. 71

| Chip\FR | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | 33 |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|----|
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | ... | 0 |
| 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | |
| 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ... | |

FIG. 72

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